REGD. NO. B. 1065 REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 185 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Indian Labour Organisations Close Up Ranks

ZEMINDAR HAULED UP

Remissions By Govt. Must Reach Tenants

CAWNPORE, August 3.

Some time back, in the course of the tour of Mr. Hashmat Ali, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Pargana, Cawnpore, the tenants of village Najabgarh Bapausi had complained to him that the Zemindar of the village did not grant the remission granted by the Government but was charging more than even the full rates and was not giving receipts for the payments made.

An inquiry was instituted, and it is now reported that the District Magistrate of Cawnpore has ordered the Zemindar to refund to the tenants what had been collected in excess and warned him not to collect any more than his due, otherwise no remission will be allowed to him also.

It is reported that an officer has been appointed to see that no such harassment will be committed anywhere.—United Press.

FAMOUS SOVIET PILOT'S VENTURE

MOSCOW, Aug. 3.

A new aviation route is being blazed by the famous Soviet pilot, M. Levanevsky, who set off, with two assistants, at 04-00 B.S.T. to fly non-stop from here to San Francisco, via the North Pole. He was last reported by wireless at 1/20, this afternoon, as having passed over Onega North Coast, White Sea and Barents Sea, after which he left the shores Kola Peninsula behind—the last land, except the scattered Arctic islands, over which he would pass. He thus accompanied 1,000 of 6,000 miles route via the Pole, Alaska, Fort Simpson, Canada, Vancouver, then by coast to California. The machine which is a very elongated type monoplane with retractable landing gear and the engine of 950 horse-power (all of Soviet manufacture) or is averaging well over the estimated 80 miles per hour cruising speed.

The airmen have three months' supply of necessities in case of emergency.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FUTURE OF NAZIS

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, August 4.

"There are great battles ahead of us. Therefore do not get worried or let the crisis overwhelm you", declared Dr. Ley, leader of the Labour Front at the Nazi rally at Essen, in a speech indicating that all was not satisfactory within the Nazi camp.

Not everybody, said Dr. Ley, yet believed that the Nazi Party would remain as long as Germany remained and the number of people who did not believe seemed to be increasing daily. Herr Hitler had not only conquered Germany but would conquer the whole world. What united them with Herr Hitler was the law of God—that was their religion—and it would and could move mountains.

Dr. Goebbels in a speech sarcastically attacking foreign press, Jews and Churches (especially Catholics) foreshadowed a drive against critics and grumblers.

HUMILIATION OF LEAGUE

PARIS, August 4.

"Ethiopia having not yet recognised the 1906 treaty, we remain apart from any procedure based on this agreement" stated Mr. Hawariate, the Abyssinian Minister at Paris. He added: 'It is for the powers to define their attitude. We are members of the League and that is sufficient for us.

"Pertinax" writing in the "Echo de Paris" says: "The League has emerged from this session extremely humiliated. No one dared to demand of Italy the slightest engagement as to cessation of military preparations."—Reuter.

Peace Parleys With Clenched Fist!

Italy's Threat To Abyssinia

ROME, August 3.

No satisfactory settlement in the Abyssinia affair is possible without military operations.

This is the general view expressed in well-informed Italian circles this evening.

It is declared that Abyssinia must be made to realise Italy's strength, otherwise there will merely be a repetition of the trouble in future.

The publication of the communique announcing the calling up of another 160,000 men mentioned yesterday is likely to be postponed over the week-end.

—Reuter.

"League Will Not Shirk Its Duty", Says Eden

BUT FAILURE MAY MEAN REPERCUSSIONS ON INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

LONDON, Aug. 4.

While the League Council's compromise resolution on the Italo Ethiopian dispute is welcomed in Britain as a further breathing space and valuable for that reason there is full realisation that the crisis lies yet ahead and the interim between now and September 1 provides the last chance of effecting on agreement. That the British Government fully apprehends this fact was made clear by Capt. Eden's broadcast, when he stated: "We have named the day by which either negotiations must succeed or else the Council will have to discharge the obligations placed upon it by the Covenant. There is no question of shirking the duty or mere acquiescence in dilatory manoeuvres."

VERBAL INGENUITIES.

The "Sunday Times" says "the League compromise retains the essential principle of the League's responsibility. The negotiators have had recourse to numerous verbal ingenuities for meeting the Italian objections to the dispute coming under League auspices, notably making the connection with Geneva seem on paper as indirect as possible, but the connection remains all the same. To ignore the Council's duty to handle the matter would deal the League system a stinging blow and have repercussions on international disputes in future which might well prove disastrous to peace."—Reuter's Special.

HOPES OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Eden Supports League Council Resolutions

GENEVA, Aug. 3.

The public session was one of the shortest in the League's history lasting three-quarters of an hour. M. Litvinoff presided and presented resolutions. He then asked delegates to make observations on them.

M. Laval said, the resolutions would enable conciliation proceedings to reach a definite issue and the appointment of the fifth arbitrator permitted by the council he hoped, would facilitate the settlement of the Walwal incident. Once again the League fulfilled its high noble mission but the task was not finished and the gravity of the circumstances still persisted.

Faithful to the League obligations and in response to the unanimous opinion of France he would pursue the task of achieving reconciliation to the end.

Baron Aloisi explained that the Italians abstained from the second resolution for the reasons that Italian delegates gave the Council meeting for July 31..

EDEN'S ASSURANCE.

Capt. Eden supported the resolution because it seemed to him that its procedure offered the best hope of a peaceful solution of the dispute which was causing the gravest concern all over the world. It will be his responsibility to report the Council result independent of the three-power negotiations. He assured the Council that Britain regarded the matter as one of greatest importance and would do everything possible to obtain a peaceful settlement having regard to the League principles.

Dr. Jeze on behalf of Abyssinia said they were making a big sacrifice but in the interests of world peace he proclaimed that Ethiopia would accept without reserve the Commission's decision.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL IN SESSION

EARLIER.

The public session of the League Council now in progress, is considering the draft resolutions to which all parties acceded. There was great relief in the League circles when Reuter's Addis Ababa message gave the first intimation that the emperor of Ethiopia accepted the League resolution. The news spread like wildfire relieving the uncertainty caused by the long delay in the Abyssinian reply.

Upon the official acceptance of Abyssinia's reply, the Council at seven to-night went into private session and formally adopted two resolutions dealing with the dispute.

The French, British and Italian delegates issued a joint communique prior to the meeting stating that their tri-partite negotiations under 1906 treaty with the object of facilitating a solution of the dispute will be held in France as early as possible and be kept technically separate from the League.—Reuter.

FIFTH ARBITRATOR

Greek Minister At Paris Appointed

GENEVA, Aug. 4.

It is believed that M. Nicolas Politis, the Greek Minister at Paris will be the Fifth Arbitrator in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

It is understood that M. Laval proposed N. Politis' name to which Baron Aloisi and Dr. Jeze consented.

The approver of the other four arbitrators is not yet sought.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COMMISSION'S SCOPE OF INQUIRY

GENEVA, Aug. 3.

The first resolution states, in answer to the disputants' request for the League's interpretation of the Commission's original terms of reference, the League holds that the previous agreements and notes do not warrant the bringing of the discussion of frontier delimitation or frontier incidents other than Walwal within the orbit of Commission's work and the Commission therefore should not consider whether Walwal is under the sovereignty of either of the two parties but should concern itself solely with matters relating to the responsibility of Walwal incident.

The Council notes that the parties intend to proceed under the provisions of 1928 treaty and will immediately appoint the fifth arbitrator.

The Council invites the disputants to report the result not later than September 4.

The second resolution states that the Council will meet on September 4 in any event in order to undertake the general examination of the various aspects of the Itaelo-Ethiopian relations.—Reuter.

ANOTHER QUETTA MIRACLE

Sweetmeat Seller Extricates Himself After Lying In Debris For 47 Days!

HOW HE WORKED HIS OWN FREEDOM

According to a special message received by the "Kaiser-e-Hind," Bombay, from its Karachi correspondent, and published in its issue of Sunday (4th August), another miracle is reported to have occurred at Quetta. A 'mithaiwala' (sweetmeat seller), who was buried under the debris of his mart, managed to lived on the sweets stored therein, and he cut his way through the heap of debris with the help of a ladle that was lying close by, "and extricated himself," after hard work for 47 days! Fortunately there were some pots of water also filled ready which came in handy, and as there was some space left he could just manage to move about, and passed his days till he could extricate himself "from this living tomb."

TRUTH VOUCHSAFED.

The correspondent vouchsafes the truth and accuracy of the report, and says the man has now gone to Chaman, 77 miles away from Quetta, where he is now staying.

In June last, the report of a man extricated alive after 19 days 'entombment,' in Quetta of course, was published in Indian papers. The report of a cow rescued alive, after a much longer period was also published. But this escape from the jaws of death, after 47 days, beats all the reports of miracles that happened in the ill-fated town.

Joint Labour Board Set Up

Securing Unity Above Everything, The Main Objective

("CHRONICLE" EXCLUSIVE)

The joint meeting of the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trades Union, resumed sittings on Sunday night.

An important step which is considered to ensure unity between the two Labour Organisations was taken, when a Joint Labour Board it is understood, was appointed which would explore all avenues of harmony, so as to settle outstanding disputes.

The Joint Labour Board, it is stated, would ultimately lead to a merger of the two organisations. Mr. V. V. Giri M.L.A., is the President of the Board, and Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Secretary. The members of the Board are Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Shivnath Banerjee, N. M. Joshi M.L. A., R. S. Nimbkar, Khedgikar and Aftab Ali.

At the meeting, as forecast by the "Chronicle" the "Communist Bogey" was raised by a member of the N.F.T.U. The question was referred to the Joint Labour Board, which would consider the issue in all its hearings.

WILL SECURE UNITY.

The Board bids fair to represent all sections of opinion. But each section will, it is understood, concentrate on securing unity in the Labour ranks, above everything. The Trade Union Congress representatives have clear views on the question of disaffiliation of Trade Union organisations, for alleged "Red" activities.

One prominent member asserted that there could not be any compromise on this issue. Discussions continued till a late hour in the night, when minor questions were discussed.

(Earlier Report on page 16.)

G. K. U. Election Surprise

KHANDALKAR AND ALWE PARTY COMPLETELY ROUTED

Abdul Majid And Nimbkar Group Returned To Power

Elections to the Executive Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay, which were held on Sunday, mark a new chapter in the history of the most important Labour organisation in the city, ending the long-drawn dispute between two sections each claiming to represent the Union.

RUIKER'S TRIBUTE.

"I cannot but appreciate the perfectly non-violent manner in which thousands of workers have co-operated with the Trade Union Congress, in conducting the elections", declared Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, announcing the result of the poll.

RESULT RECEIVED WITH ACCLAMATION.

Amid thundering cheers from over 5,000 workers assembled on the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, Mr. Ruiker declared Mr. Abdul Majid and Mr. Nimbkar and members of his group duly elected and that their Union would be hereafter recognised by the Trade Union Congress.

VICTORS SECURE HUGE POLLING.

The other group, led by Messrs. Khandalkar and Alwe, met with a complete rout having polled 398 votes as against 2,033 polled by the rival party.

From 12 noon, workers began pouring into the Kamgar Maidan and enthusiasm increased as the time for commencing the voting approach. The improvised polling booth consisted of ballot-boxes with the pictures, of Nimbkar and Dange of the one party, and of Messrs. Khandalkar and Alwe of the other, stuck to them.

The propaganda of Messrs. Nimbkar seemed to have produced good effect, for, by the evening, it became apparent that they had polled quite a decent number of votes which assured them of their success.

At the closing hour, what little chances Messrs. Khandalkar and Alwe had, completely faded and the result of the election was a foregone conclusion even before the votes were counted.

Thousands of workers gathered near the polling booth and as the counting of votes went on in one corner, a huge public meeting was held with Mr. Nerkar Buwa in the chair.

WORKERS THANKED FOR SUPPORT.

Speaker after speaker belonging to the Nimbkar group, was cheered as each thanked the workers for their solid support to their party.

For once Mr. Alwe rose to speak. He was booed and jeered, and the audience refused to hear him. He observed that whether he won or lost, he was always with the workers and worked for their cause, and if the workers did not want his services it was only proper on his part to retire.

Mr. Ruiker then addressed the gathering before announcing the result. He thanked the workers for their dignified conduct which had facilitated the conducting of the elections.

He then declared the result, overruling the objections raised.

"Even if one thousand votes are invalidated, the result will not be altered," he observed, and paid a tribute to the peaceful conduct of the workers.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

After the result was declared, office-bearers of the Girni Kamgar Union were elected.

Mr. Abdul Majid was elected President.

Vice-Presidents' B. L. Belose, S. P. Bhise, Miss Maniben Kara and Mr. Nerkar Buwa.

Treasurers: Mahomed Taher and Laxman Govind.

General Secretary:—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.

The former Managing Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union represented by Mr. Nimbkar's party was re-elected.

The following honorary members were elected:—Messrs. Dange, V. B. Karnik, Dr. Shetty, Messrs. Lalji Pendse, Jogleker, Kulkarni, Khale, Zambeker, Madan Shetty D. B. Karnik, Kondviker, Mrs. Dange and Mr. Patkar.

It was decided to re-register the Union, and a Committee was decided to be formed to take necessary steps in this direction.

The Bombay National Guards under Mr. Ekamber Iyer rendered yeoman's service throughout the day, at the polling booth, and tributes were paid to them by Mr. Ruiker and Mr. Dange for their valuable assitance.

The police were present throughout, but no untowards incident happened and the meeting came to successful close.

DESPITE MISHAP TO 'PLANE

Soviet Determined To Exhibit Worth Of Their Machines & Pilots

MOSCOW, Aug. 4.

The excessive consumption of oil forced Soviet biers to ask permission by wireless to return though the 'plane is well over the frozen arctic wastes.

Permission has been given and the machine turned back and arrived at the aerodrome in South Leningrad at 22-30 hours.

It is not expected that the flight will be abandoned for the Soviet is determined to exhibit the worth of Soviet machines and pilots but the mishap caused great disappointment throughout Russia.—Reuter's Special.

MILL STRIKERS FIRED ON

Several Injured: 8 Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 4.

A clash is reported between the police and the operatives of the Jagdish Mill, Baroda, who had gone on strike.

The police opened fire as a result of which several strikers were injured.

Subsequently the police arrested eight ring-leaders.—A. P.

"A VEHICLE OF SELF-GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The "Observer" says the India Bill is of a most generous charter ever conferred by an imperial power upon any body of its citizens. From regard for promises given in an epoch of unsettled emotions the British people have gone further than the naked prudence and reason prompted. They have given India the vehicle of self-government in which she will find the fullest range for that instinct. They know the bill had been rejected by a vast majority of the politically-minded India. They defied the omens presented by the world-wide collapse of democratic systems. Few empires would have kept word in the face of such deterrents. What comes from the boon thus granted depends on India's own resources capacity and character. Only simpleton could expect the new constitution to operate without friction, misunderstanding and incidental damage of various kinds but it carries hearty goodwill. Whatever the good faith in its reception will evoke corresping helpfulness in maturing its happiest fruits.

"IMMENSE ACT OF FAITH."

The "Sunday Times" declares the India Bill represents an immense act of faith translated into deeds, faith in the traditional evolutionary methods of British rule and democratic government as applied to free association of peoples of which the Indian empire is a vital part. The new act is one of the great constitutional documents of the British commonwealth of nations. Never, since the British Government first put hands and hearts to the gigantic task has been any withdrawal or deflection from the main purpose of building a constitution which will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of self-government coupled with adequate safeguards for imperial interests. Risks involved are much less than those automatically proceeding from doing nothing.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A match for a handsome Brahman bachelor of U. P., age 25, excellent foreign education, belongs to a very respectable family, well settled in life. Apply with full particulars to:—Raja Jwala Prasad, Bijnore. (4657).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Required for out of India one compositor well experienced on both Gujarati and English Types in a Printing Press. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 4643, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Travelling Organizers by a respectable Insurance Office on a starting salary of Rs. 35 with prospects plus T.W. and commission. Cash security **required Rs.** 250. None but influential men should apply to Box No. 4649, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An experienced Dyeing and Bleaching Master for an up-to-date Up-country Textile Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of credentials to Box No. 4620, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Lady Teacher, Parsi preferred, knowing Indian music, English and drill. Apply Post Box No. 4614, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Applications are invited from qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons (male & female). Only Mahratas and Mohmadans need apply, starting salary for male Sub-Assistant Surgeons Rs. 60 p.m. and female Sub-Assistant Surgeons Rs. 80 p.m. with future prospects. Apply with testimonials to: The Chief Medical Officer & Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior Government. (1466).

Wanted—Head Office Manager for an Insurance Company on Rs. 300 p.m. Investment from rupees ten to fifteen thousand essential. Service guaranteed for a definite number of years. Apply Post Box 31, Lahore. (4617).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Weak in Matric Mathematics? Immediately join Broacha's Mathematic classes (Kavarana Bldg., Sleater Road, Grant Road). Your success is Guaranteed. (4599).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

14 Monthly 19-1|2-Rupee Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4622).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted influential Principal Motor Agents and Canvassers to represent an old Indian Insurance Office for Bombay City and Mofussil towns. Apply with references Box No. 4647, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Firms and Merchants requiring Buying or Selling medium for Articles of Merchandise on profitable terms, please apply to Tourist Agency, Gobichettipalayam. (4635).

Manufacturers and Representatives desiring Ceylon representation and those interested in the Import of Ceylon's Produce. Apply:—Warden & Co., Box 21, Colombo. (4659).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Lucky Number and Lucky Signature to suggest by birth-date and signature 1-4-0. Royen & Co., Coconada. (4658).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—A modern English Lathe Machine, Centre 9-1|4", Length of bed 12' and Gap 1-1|2', in perfect working order. Equipped with all chucks and parts. All types of threads can be cut on it. Price Rs. 550 only. More information can be had from:—Samman Turner Electrical Dept., Jodhpur. (4656).

104. CONTRACTORS.

Wanted a Gujarati qualified Sanitary and Building Contractor, either as partner or paid servant. Apply Box No. 4652, "Bombay Chronicle."

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4479).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform you that the name of J. H. Baher, Bombay, representative of Messrs. Ed. Suares Fils & Co., Alexandria (Egypt), will hereafter be changed and styled from the 5th August, 1935, as S. S. Solomon. All outstandings due to the firm of J. H. Baher will hereafter be recovered by S. S. Solomon and all liabilities due will be paid by the firm of S. S. Solomon.

J. H. BAHER.

5th August, 1935.

4654

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 16th to FRIDAY, the 30th August, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
M. J. DIVEKAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1935.

1475

BRANCH OFFICE

We have started a Branch Office at Cross Lane, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad and Mr. Bhogilal C. Bhavsar will act as our Manager. Ahmedabad.

Telephone No. 2919.

VICTOR TRADING & ENGINEERING CO.,
22-24, Lamington Road.
Off Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.
Tel. No. Bombay: 40010.

4646

RE: THE BHAGIRATH SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
(In liquidation).

NOTICE.

Re: Sale of the Bhagirath Mills, situate at Jalgaon.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction at his Office at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 19th August, 1935, at 4 p.m., the mill property and the Ginning House of the said Company at Jalgaon as a going concern including the Land, Buildings, Spinning and Weaving Mills and Machinery as also (20) Gins. The land admeasures 37 acres and 37 gunthas of which 25 acres and 19 gunthas bearing Survey Nos. 333 and 334 form one plot which is assessed by Government as non-agricultural land at Rs. 605 per annum and the remaining 12 acres and 18 gunthas is agricultural land and is assessed by Government at Rs. 33 per annum. The Machinery comprises 11,000 spindles and 252 looms, with all the preparatory and auxiliary machinery. New Engine by Yates and Thoms 1927, 800 B.H.P. (4), Lancashire Boilers Vertical, Worthington Feed pumps, Humidifiers, Economisers, Lathes, Drilling Machines and Work Shop accessories, etc., etc. The mill is being worked at present by the Official Liquidator.

The Mill can be inspected on application to the Manager at Jalgaon.

Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, Solicitors, Fort, Bombay, or from the undersigned.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th July, 1935.

(1456)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 12th August, 1935, at 2-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Kaljee—Resigning his seat on the Markets and Gardens Committee; (b) election of a member on the aforesaid Committee.

2. Interpellations.

3-5. Letters from the authorities of the (3) Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee, (4) K. B. Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital and (5) Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society—Forwarding the Annual Reports, etc. of their respective institutions.

6. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society—Accepting the appointment of Mr. G. I. Griffiths as the Corporation's representative on the Executive Committee of the Society, etc.

7. Letter from the President, Bhagini Samaj—Thanking the Corporation for sanctioning a grant to the Samaj.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

8. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

9. Regarding the construction of a latrine block of 15 seats for the Health Department labour staff at Kasarwadi, Woollen Mill Lane, Dadar.

10. Recommending the restoration of the payment of an extra allowance to certain peons in the Schools Committee's office for the extra work done by them for duplicating copies of agenda papers, etc.

11. Recommending for approval revised plans and estimates for laying distribution mains in the Back Back Reclamation area, etc.

12. Regarding the verification of the stores in charge of the Chief Storekeeper by the Municipal Stock Verifier.

13. Recommending consolidation of personal allowance granted to an ex-Inspector in the Water Works Department with his pay.

14. Recommending an additional Budget grant to meet the payment of the Corporation's additional grant to the Baj Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children.

15. Recommending an additional Budget grant for the purchase of a new engine for a Fire Pump.

16. Recommending an additional Budget grant to meet the acquisition cost of a piece of land east of the Mahaluxmi Station.

17. Regarding penalty paid to Government for delay in presentation for registration of a Deed of Conveyance.

18. Recommending the grant of the maximum salary of the revised grade to two Assistant Professors in the Seth G. S. M. College.

19. Recommending the continuance of certain Municipal banking business with the Imperial Bank of India.

20. Regarding the removal of certain unauthorized shops at Dadar Road.

21. Statements of Budget Transfers sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

22. Forwarding Government letter conveying the thanks of His Majesty the King-Emperor for the Corporation's address on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

23. Forwarding copies of Government Resolutions appointing Mr. G. Wiles, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., to be a member of the Corporation, and of the Improvements Committee *vice* Mr. G. E. Bennett.

24. Forwarding the Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

25. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in June 1935.

26. Forwarding a quarterly statement of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various lakes.

27. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1935.

28. Reporting the delivering over and receipt of the charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

29-31. Reporting on applications for gratuity from or on behalf of Municipal labour staff.

32. Requesting sanction to the payment of a special compassionate allowance to the dependents of a Municipal watchman.

33. Letter from Dr. E. Moses—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

34. Letter from Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally—Requesting that Mr. M. R. Masani, who has gone to England, may be granted leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

35. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding a statement showing the number of meetings held by the Managing Board of the Institute during the year 1934-35 and the attendance of members thereat.

36. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Intimating that the next appointment of the Municipal Auditors will have to be made in March 1936.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

37. Regarding the naming of a road on the north of the R. M. Bhat High School as "Gokhale Society Lane."

38. Regarding the naming of certain roads in Mahim as "D. L. Vaidya Road" and "Paul Miranda Road."

39. Regarding the question of changing the name of the Acworth Leper Asylum to Acworth Leper Home.

40. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to ensure disinfection of imported second-hand clothing.

41. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act for defining the term 'Market' etc.

42. Regarding the amendment of Section 81 of the Municipal Act so as to get power to make regulations for granting compensatory allowances to Municipal employees.

43. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to empower the Corporation to enquire into the conduct of a Municipal servant.

44. Regarding the alleged disregard by the Schools Committee of the seniority claims of certain teachers.

45. Confirmation of the Special Committee's Proceedings.

46. Schools Committee's letters forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

47. Further consideration of the Proposition regarding the question of requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to reduce their rates charged to the public.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

48. (a) From Dr. Homi F. Pavri—For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to provide a tramway stopping station between the corner of Grant Road and Charni Road junction and (b) Letter from Mr C. P. Kavarana on the same subject.

49. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—Regarding the enforcement of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

50. From Mr. Behram N. Karanjia—Regarding the desirability of displaying for a particular period "convicted for rash driving" boards on motor cars driven by persons convicted for rash driving.

51. From Mr. D. Kawasji—Regarding the desirability of constructing a ramp from the lane near the Old Police Chowky off Cadell Road to the Mahim foreshore.

52-53. From Mr. K. G. Tambe—(52) For allowing the tramway passengers bound for the Dadar Station the option of alighting either at the junction of Naigaum Cross Road with Vincent Road or at the foot of the Tilak Bridge at the same fare, and (53) for asphalting the unfinished portions of Vincent Road and King's Way with a view to regulating the traffic thereat, etc.

54. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—Regarding the practicability of teaching English along with the Vernacular in Municipal Schools.

55. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—Regarding the question of controlling by legislation the profession of pharmacy with a view to stopping the sale of faked or adulterated drugs in the City.

56. From Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee regarding the state of affairs in Municipal Urdu Schools.

57. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For expressing the Corporation's opinion against the practice of Councillors interviewing or negotiating with Municipal Officers on behalf of their friends in the matter of the disposal of Municipal lands.

58-59. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—(58) For requesting the Corporation's representatives on the V. J. T. Institute Board to take steps to introduce a course of practical study of the supply and distribution of water and drainage connections in the City for candidates appearing for the licensed plumber's examination; and (59) for closing certain streets to vehicular traffic to enable the children of the locality to play about in the streets in the absence of a play-ground in the neighbourhood.

60. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For shifting the Acworth Leper Asylum from its present position.

61. From Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.—For adopting Standard Time for all Municipal purposes.

62.—From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—For requesting the Schools Committee to expedite their report on the question of making retrenchment in the Committee's expenditure.

63. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. G. G. Morarji—For appointing Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar as the Corporation's representative on the Board of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society.

64. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For requesting the Works Committee to report on the desirability of extending the head Municipal Office Building with a view to providing a suitable hall for Corporation's meetings, etc.

65. From Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt.—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. Alexander Muirhead, C.I.E.

66. From Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally—For requesting the Tramways and Telephone Committee to consider the desirability of recommending the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., to reduce their rate per call of public telephones.

67. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For requesting the Tramways and Telephone Committee to report on the desirability of recommending the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to reduce their meter-hire charges.

68. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For requesting the Works Committee to report on the desirability of widening the Haines Road and making it fit for laying Tramway lines.

69-71. From Dr. D. G. Tendulkar—For (69) inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary conditions of various hotels in the City, (70) abolishing the Local Ward Committees of the Schools Committee; and (71) inviting the Schools Committee's attention to the heavy cost of several text-books prescribed for primary education.

72-74. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For requesting (72) the Schools Committee to furnish the non-Councillor members of the Local Ward Committees with copies of proceedings of the Schools Committee's meetings. (73) the Works Committee to report on the desirability of widening the bottle neck on the Tardeo Road near the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, and (74) the Schools Committee to report on the remarks of the Government of Bombay regarding the *per capita* cost of primary education in the City.

75. From Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi—For obtaining from the Commissioner certain particulars regarding the purchase of stores in 1934-35.

76. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the inadequate sanitary arrangement on the ground floor of the Royal Opera House.

77. From Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal—For requesting the Schools Committee to expedite their report on the teaching of Hindi in Municipal Schools, etc.

78. From Professor V. G. Rao—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee regarding the progress made towards introducing compulsory physical training in Municipal Schools.

79-80. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report from (79) the Medical Relief, etc., Committee as to the measures to be concerted for eradicating certain diseases from the City; and (80) the Works Committee on the feasibility of manufacturing new type of kutchra carts in the Municipal Workshops.

81. From Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin and Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For fixing the salary of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements), at Rs. 2,000 per month from 1st October 1934.

82. From Prof. V. G. Rao—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee on the desirability of training up teachers in the study of "Safety First" principles.

83. From Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi—For requesting the Medical Relief, etc., Committee to report on the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to prevent throwing of refuse, etc., from buildings on public streets.

84. From Dr. M. C. Javle—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee regarding the shifting of the Lady Jamshedji Road Marathi Boys' School.

85. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For obtaining the name of the ballot clerk turned out of the E Ward Polling Booth at the last General Elections for misbehaviour.

86. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukhthankar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the desirability of distributing leaflets to the public explaining symptoms of Leprosy and the advantages of taking early treatment for the disease, &c.

87-88. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding (87) the abatement of the nuisance caused to the traffic by the hawkers occupying footpaths near the Musjid Bunder Station; and (88) the working of the Masjid Bunder Municipal Market.

89-90. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report from (89) the Commissioner regarding the desirability of removing the fish godowns from their present sites in the Sewri-Koliwada locality; and (90) the Schools Committee regarding the transfers of Head Masters of Municipal Schools, &c.

91. From Dr. Dadiba N. Saher—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding sanitary measures to be adopted in respect of drinking pots found at different places in the City.

92-94. From Mr. Keshao Ganesh Tambe—For requesting the Commissioner to (92) delete certain building rules enforced in cases of buildings on the Improvement Schemes plots north of Byculla, (93) declare as U. H. H. certain buildings on the plots in the Sewree Bhoiwada, Naigaum and Sion Estates after providing accommodation for the tenants thereof and (94) carry out necessary alterations in certain acquired houses in Bhoiwada, Naigaum and Sion Estates, etc.

95. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of amending the drainage connection rules so as to make a plumber liable to penalty for connecting a drain with a drain belonging to another without ascertaining whether compensation has been paid to the owner of the latter drain.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 3rd August 1935.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of deepening and regrading the existing storm water channel at Love Grove and replacing the old corroded pipes in the Love Grove sea wall by new 72" diameter steel pipes, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees Five to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1935.

1478

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2559 of 1926.

SAMEERMAL AND CO., a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) RAI BAHADUR MANEKCHANDJEE RALCHAND SHETHI and Another ..... Defendants.

And

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL. ..... Applicants.

To

HIRALAL CHUNILAL PATNI, a Partner in the abovenamed plaintiffs' firm.

NOTICE UNDER O. XXI R. 37 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI r. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 16th day of August, 1935, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the order made against you on the 11th day of January, 1935, in the above suit.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 18th day of March, 1935.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
The Applicants in person.

1480

Digitized with funding from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase from Mr. HIRALAL KURSONDAS, the under-mentioned property. ALL persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge, use, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situated on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 869 1/9th square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 96 (Princess Dock Division) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 4850, Street Nos. 69-75, 55-57 & 59, Clive Road and Musjid Siding Road and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by other land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased partly to Gangabai widow of Cooverji Doongersey Kothari and Another and partly to Ranchordas Jethabhai and Jeyram Premji, on or towards the West by Road called Clive Road, on or towards the North by Road called Coorla Street and partly by land belonging to the Trustees and leased to Ranchordas Jethabhai and Jeyram Premji and on or towards the South by a Road called Musjid Low Level Road.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1935

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1476.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. HIRALAL KURSONDAS has contracted to purchase from Mr. BAPUJI DORABJI DARUWALLA and BAI SHIRINBAI BAPUJI DARUWALLA, the undermentioned property. ALL persons having any claim against the said property by way Mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge, use, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Frere Road and Mangalore Street, on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 281.46 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1121 of the Fort Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1817 and Street No. 301 and bearing Port Trust Rent Roll No. 335 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the West by Frere Road, on or towards the North by Mangalore Street and on or towards the South by the property of Manekji R. Contractor.

Dated this 3rd day of August 1935.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1479.

Specimen FREE

HAVE YOU come across the foremost Health Magazine in India "HEALTH & VITALITY" Edited by Prof. Gambers If not, you are missing something that is bound to increase the sum total of your Health and Happiness. May we acquaint you with this paper at our cost. Just write your name and address on a postcard and mail it to us. A specimen copy of the paper will be sent to you GRATIS and POST-FREE by the return of mail.

Brijmohan & Co., AMRITSAR.

Minimum Wage For Village Labour

A. I. V. I. A. Circular To Elicit Public Opinion

The Secretary of the All India Village Industries Association, Wardha, writes:

It has been proposed that we should insist on the village artisan getting an adequate return for his labour in connection with all articles produced or sold under the aegis of the A. I. V. I. A. For this purpose it will be necessary to fix a working wage standard. Such standard should be the same for either sex for equal quantity of work. It may be based on an eight hour day with a prescribed minimum output. Such wage will enter into the cost and the price should be fixed in relation to this. Ordinarily we may not be able to fix the prices in the competitive market but we may do so for articles which do not enter into competition and for goods chosen for their special virtues which were appreciated by the consumers.

This questionnaire is sent out of invite opinion on the following points:

1. Do you think it feasible to fix a minimum daily wage and ensure it to the workers by fixing prices?
2. Should we fix our ultimate standard and work up towords it or should we start with a low minimum and then raise it as we proceed?
3. On what basis should it be arrived at? Can you suggest a subsistence wage taking into consideration only food for the time-being as clothing should be made by personal effort? Will half anna per hour be too low?

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONALISM

Mr. Venkateswaram On Genesis Of League Of Nations

"The need for an institutional form and a permanent machinery for the settlement of disputes between nations was supplied by the League of Nations which is a new experiment in the organisation of international co-operation" said Mr. M. V. Venkateswaram of the League of Nations Union in the course of his lecture on "The development of internationalism" at the University building on Saturday evening held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association.

The lecturer said that the Amphictyonic League of ancient Greece contained the germs of internationalism, which gradually developed in Rome into the "jus naturale" or the law of nature, which was identified with the law of nations. The spirit of international co-operation became more pronounced during the crusades.

THE "NATION-STATE"

It was Machiavelli in Italy who first propounded the doctrine of the "nation-state." When trade began to displace faith in the 16th century, furious fighting between nations took place. The Peace of Westaphelia marks an important phase in the development of international co-operation. The French Revoiution gave a new import to the term "nation-state." The State was looked upon as an organisation of individuals and not property of a monarch, thanks to the teachings of Rousseau. The Congress of Vienna (1815) marks yet another epoch in the growth of international relations.

A NEW EXPERIMENT

The Hague Conference of 1899 provided for the judicial settlement of international disputes along the lines laid down by Grotius. But all efforts at international co-operation had till now lacked both an institutional form and a permanent machinery. These were supplied by the League of Nations which is a new experiment in the organisation of international co-operation.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF AERATED WATER FACTORY

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in suit No. 706 of 1935 (Jamshedji Hormusji and others vs. R. J. Panthakey and others) Messrs BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th August, 1935 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at No. 7 Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort, near Evans Frazer & Co., all the stock-in-trade of the Aerated Water Factory such as soda-water bottles, E. motors, starters, switch, soda-water machines by Howard & Taylor Washing-machine with pump, generators tanks, ghamellas, powras, crates, shafting with pulleys, beltings, writing tables, chairs, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. The above is on view. Catalogues are ready.

BENNETT & CO.

OVER 100 DEAD BODIES RECOVERED

Good Progress Made In Clearance Of Roads In Quetta

QUETTA: (By Mail).

Good progress is being made towards clearance of various roads in the cordon area. Labour commenced on the removal of debris from Gaisford, Archer, Gurditsingh and Yate roads. Material for the light railway, which will be shortly laid in the city is being collected. This light railway will greatly facilitate salvage operations, as tons of debris from the city will be carried away in the railway trucks to huge burrow pits in the suburbs, where it will be dumped.

More than one hundred dead bodies, which have been found on clearance of roads or lying on the debris, have been removed from the city and cremated or buried according to their respective religious rites. These dead bodies, which are more or less desiccated, are carefully handled by scouts who wear special kit, gas masks and special gloves. Special huts of steel frames and corrugated sheets are being erected along the Lytton Road by the Sappers and Miners and will be used as offices.—A.P.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

List of contributions received on 2-8-1935 towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay, are detailed below:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 125,474 12 9
(Account No. I Rs. 105,138-10-11 and Account No. II Rs. 20,336-1-10) which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: Account No. I Rs. 22,389-6-6 and Account No. II Rs. 1,596).

ACCOUNT NO. I.

1. Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Staff and Operatives of the Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd. Indore	736	10	3

2. Subscriptions received through Sub-Committees:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sub-Committee (22) Ladies per Mrs. Barber	10	0	0
Per Mrs. Dongerkery	10	0	0
Per Miss K. Nowrange	156	10	3
Per Mrs. Low	307	15	0
Per Mrs. Rasikmani Desai	50	0	0
Per Mrs. Schudder	50	0	0
Per Mrs. Sirur	117	0	0
Total Rs.	701	9	3

Which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee (Account No. I Rs. 23,090-15-9 and Account No. II Rs. 1,596).

Grand Total Rs. 126,913 0 3

Saran Dt. Board's Donation To Quetta Fund

CHAPRA, August 3.

The Saran District Board has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Quetta Central Relief Committee started by Babu Rajendra Prasad.

There was a division of opinion as to whether this sum should go to the Viceroy's Fund or to the Central Relief Committee Fund, but ultimately the Board decided to forward the sum to the Central Relief Committee.—United Press.

Bombay Quetta Relief Fund

The Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee has issued their 24th list of contributions towards their fund:

The Bombay Life Assurance Co Ltd. Rs. 500; The Arunodaya Seva Samaj, being 3rd part payment of proceeds of performance held on 14-7-35 Rs. 273; M/S Pitamber Lalji and Sons Rs. 50; The above including amounts of less than Rs 50 make the total Rs. 881; Previously acknowledged Rs. 88,094-12; Grand total Rs. 88,975-12-0.

CASE FOR CIVIL COURT

Conviction Of Landlord & Labourers Quashed In Appeal

(From our correspondent)

THANA, August 2.

"The Magistrate seems to have thought that because the first accused acted as headmaster and was for some time the president of the Alibaug Municipality, and is a big landlord paying Rs. 500 as Government assessment, he was inclined to act in a high-handed manner against the poor Brahmin widow like the complainant.

"But this matter has always two sides. Sometimes we find poor people who are jealous of the wealth and possessions of their neighbours, are also inclined out of spite to bring them in trouble without reasonable and proper cause. So it is not safe to act on inferences based on mere sentiments in arriving at a decision on points like these, where the question was whether there was sufficient legal foundation for the accused to put forward a claim of this nature against the complainant.

"Furthermore it might as well be argued that a man of status of the first accused, who has some reputation to maintain, would not attempt to harass a helpless Hindu widow intentionally or attempt intentionally to insult and annoy her unless he was acting under a "bona fide" belief that he has got legal rights to property in respect of which the complainant has come forward with grievance in a criminal court."

With these remarks Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, acquitted Vishnu Vinayak Sapre and six others on appeal from the judgment of Mr. M. D. Manek, the First Class Magistrate (and Sub-Judge) of Alibaug, Kolaba District.

The seven appellants were convicted for alleged trespass and mischief to property, and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 100 to 10 The Sessions Judge allowed the appeal, quashed their conviction and sentence, and ordered that fines, if paid, be refunded to the appellants.

Mr. Solomon Moses, solicitor from Bombay, with Mr. Patil appeared for the appellants, and Mr. R. M. Chitnis, assistant public prosecutor, for the Crown.

The facts of the case were that the complainant was Anandibai, a Brahmin widow. The first accused, a retired head master of the Mission School and ex-president of the Alibaug Municipality, owning lands, paid Rs. 500 as Government assessment. The complaint was that the first accused through his labourers (the other six accused in the case) had cut off about 25 shrubs that stood on the border-land and had scrapped off a portion of the embankment belonging to the complainant.

The accused's contention was that the hedge was not a continuous one, but consisted of wild trees that stood within the boundary limits of the lands of the first accused, and that he was falsely implicated by the complainant.

Originally the complaint was filed before the Mamlatdar (First Class Magistrate), who dismissed the complaint as he thought that the dispute between the parties was purely of a civil nature. The complainant then went in revision before the District Magistrate, who holding the dismissal order as irregular, ordered the trial court to proceed with the inquiry.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed that it was doubtful whether the complainant's exclusive possession could be held proved from materials on record. The trial court had acquitted the first accused of the theft of brambles and shrubs, but had convicted him and other six accused for cutting off the hedge. The decision of the Magistrate convicting all the accused was erroneous and therefore it must be reversed, as it was beyond doubt clear that that was essentially a case for the civil court. The six other accused, who were acting under the orders of the first accused, must also be acquitted.

Protection!

IT is the duty of every family man to protect his wife and children against the uncertainty of life. For such protection no better way than Life Assurance has been devised, so far by mankind.

Our Family Income POLICY

is Ideal for this purpose. Under this plan premiums are to be paid ONLY for TWENTY YEARS and in case of earlier death, the Family gets the following benefits:—

(1) 1|10th of the sum assured in cash immediately after death.
(2) 12 per cent. income every year till the remaining period of 20 years.
(3) 9|10th of the sum assured at the end of that period.

Thus, if the Assured dies during the second year after Policy is issued his family gets in all a sum of RS. 3,280 for an assurance of Rs. 1,000 only.

Write TO-day:—

THE SENTINEL ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Head Office:— Sir Pherozshah Mehta Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

Branch Office:— Reid Rd., AHMEDABAD.

EYRES COMPANY WORKERS STRIKE

Management's "No" To Men's Demands And Its Sequel

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There is a workshop located at Bellasis Road under the management of Eyres & Co. The Company prepares medical instruments and supplies to the Government. The men have formed the Union of their own with Mr. S. H. Jhabvala as their General Secretary.

Since years past the Company was granting privileges of holidays enjoyed by the men on Hindu festivals, that is to say, during the month of Shravan. On four Mondays the workshop used to be closed down an hour and a half before the proper time and the men used to get full wages for the day. They also used to get similar arrangement on Saturdays. But since the company is taken over by a new sole proprietor who has come down from the Sukkur Barrage, the above arrangement has been cancelled.

The Union placed their grievances before the Proprietor through their General Secretary Mr. Jhabvala but the management remained adamant and therefore the settlement of the question has fallen through and the men are on the strike. Police have strongly guarded the gates.

DEMANDS.

The following are some of the demands of the workers:—

On Saturdays leave with pay from 4 p.m.

On Shravan Mondays leave with pay from 4-30 p.m.

Emergency leave without pay.

No unnecessary fines to be imposed.

No cut in the pay.

HOME FOR INVALIDS AND INCURABLES

The Secretary of the Apang Sewashram, Ujjain, writes:—

Seth Chaturbhuj Piramal and Seth Madan Mohan Jain have given a handsome donation of Rs. 500 each towards the cost of one room (each) of the building of the Apang Sevashram, Ujjain, which is under construction. The ground floor of the building will accommodate 42 beds and will be ready in about three months' time.

The Apang Sevashram has been giving relief to the distressed for the last six years and the register shows that the invalids from Madras in the south to Rawalpindi in the north have taken advantage of the institution. If funds to the extent of Rs. 11,000 are made available, the organisers propose to build the first floor, thus making provision for another 42 beds. This institution is rendering Yeoman service to suffering humanity.

Mr. K. A. Venkatramaiya, a Karnatak Congress worker who had been sentenced in connection with the civil disobedience (1935) movement in Karwar was released on Sunday morning from Nasik Central Prison.

It is so good for them.

It's a good thing that children love Van Houten's Cocoa, for there is no better food beverage for them. No other food possesses such high nutritive value, is so pure and easily digestible. Van Houten's Cocoa is prepared exclusively from selected beans of the very highest quality; this combined with the special system of roasting discovered by Van Houten in 1828 gives Van Houten's Cocoa its unique delicious flavour and makes it stronger than any other cocoa. Van Houten's Cocoa is not only more nourishing, but also cheaper than tea or coffee.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

'Best and goes farthest'

Send One Anna for Samples to Agents: Messrs. CARR & Co., Ltd., Post Box 152, Bombay.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA ORISSA AND C.P.

A Few Falls In Gujarat Konkan And Bombay Deccan

POONA, Aug. 4.

The conditions have been unsettled in the northwest angle of the Bay of Bengal.

The monsoon has been active in Barma, Orissa, east Central provinces, the west United Provinces and the east and North Punjab and weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Orissa, west United Provnces, east Central India, west Central Provinces and local in upper Burma, Assam Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east United Provinces and Malabar. A few falls occurred in Bengal, southwest Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and the North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Gwa and Bhamo two inches each, Tavoy one and a half, Mergui, Bassein and Diamond Island one each, Daltonganj four Kyaukpyu one, Sambalpur two, Silchar one and half, Pendre two, Meerut and Raipur one and half each, Lucknow, Derha Dun and Mussoorie one and half each Lahore one, Mahableshwar and Khandala three.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in the east and north Punjab and West United Provinces and continue to be widespread in Burma and extend to north Madras coast, east Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

YOUR

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflamation of the eyes. Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granular eye-lids, Leucoma Glaucoma, Cataract, Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S"

Maharashtra Cricket Association

(From A Correspondent)

Poona, Aug. 2

The following office-bearers were appointed for 1935-36 at the meeting of the managing committee of the Maharastra Cricket Association:

Chairman: Mr. A. R. Talim.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. S.G.Godbole
Hon Secretary Mr. M.G. Bhave
Hon. Treasurer: Prof. H.V. Tulpule.

1. With respect to the General Meeting of the board of Control for the Cricket in Bombay on August 11, it was decided that Mr. Talim be requested to attend the same.

The two days fixture of the Australian Team against the Maharastra Cricket Association in Poona, was approved.

The application for the affiliation from N. H. S. Y. M. Cricket Club, Nasik, was considered and the Club was affiliated.

PROGRESS OF MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY

Dr. Deshmukh's Plea For Protection

RETIRING SECRETARY THANKS NEWS-AGENCIES & PRESS FOR GIVING PUBLICITY

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Society of India, elected for the year 1935-36 was held on Tuesday evening at the Society's Office. Almost all the members excepting a few were present, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A., presiding.

IN CRITICAL PERIOD

At the outset, the president thanked the members for having elected him as the president of the Society and referred to the invaluable services of his predecessor, Mr. B. V. Jadhav rendered to the Indian Film industry. In the course of his speech, Dr. Deshmukh asked the members to bear in mind the fact that there was a strenuous time ahead of the Motion Picture Society, as the industry is passing through a critical period. He further referred to the proposed chain of cinema theatres by foreign distributors, which is likely to give a severe set-back to the film producers and exhibitors in this country. Indian enterprise has built up the exhibition side of the industry and it should not be forgotten that Indian capital over two and a half crores of rupees has been invested in this industry, which provides bread to about fifty thousand people directly and indirectly. The spade work having been done by Indian enterprise it is not right at this stage that the profits should be appropriated by foreign countries and capital. During the coming visit of the Finance Member of the Government of India by the end of next month, Dr. Deshmukh urged the Society that the Hon. Member's attention be drawn towards these important issues. He also advised the Society to make the members of the Legislative Assembly interested in this question and to seek their help to protect the interests of Indian capital and industry.

Mr. M. B. Billimoria was proposed and unanimously elected as the Hon. Treasurer and Messrs. V. G. Motwane and Yusafally Fazalbhoy were elected as Jt. Hon. Secretaries for the current year.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Other business transacted at the meeting was the reappointment of the Editorial Board of the Journal and also the appointment of a sub-committee to draft a scheme and to outline the possibility of compiling an exhaustive film directory and making a representation regarding the grievances of the film industry to the Finance Member, Government of India, when he comes to Bombay next month.

Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, the retiring Hon. Secretary, thanked the members of the Executive Committee for the past three years for their help and for their appreciation of his work by the President at the last annual general meeting. Mr. Hirlekar said: "It cannot be denied that the Society has attained a position which is remarkable considering the short period of its existence. The Society is not only recognised as a representative body of the film industry in this country, both in the official and non-official circles, but also a potent force safeguarding the interests and enhancing the prestige of the industry as a whole. Further the Society has secured its place in the international institutions working for the abovementioned advancement of the film industry. This position is certainly something to be proud of on the part of every member of the Society. This is also reflected by the fact that the members of the society are willingly extending every help and co-operation in its undertakings and persons interested in the industry are spontaneously offering to be enrolled as members.

PUBLICITY THROUGH PRESS.

"This was possibly due to the active support of the members of the Executive Committee and of the Society. I should not fail here to express my gratitude to the party leaders and individual members in the past and present legislature, to the Press, News-Agencies and several other persons too numerous to be individually mentioned.

The Press of the country deserves to be particularly mentioned for the attention it has now been devoting to the Cinema Industry through its columns and even editorials.

By the way it may be pointed out that the Cinema industry had never secured an editorial place in our country and this tradition has been set aside by the Press only recently. The Press now thinks the work of the society sufficiently important to deserve a place in its editorials. He further informed the committee that as one of the results of the activities of the society resulted in Prof. C. N. Vakil of the School of Economics, Bombay, recommending one of his students to take film industry for his thesis for post-graduate work. In this connection, Prof. Vakil has requested the Society to give the student in question all the help by way of information, statistics and other material. The Society is the only Institution in India best equipped in this respect. This was an important event in the history of the Society and Indian Motion Picture industry, as this interest is bound to raise the level and create broader outlook about the industry."

The meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the President.

KATHIAWAR EDUCATION SOCIETY

Secretary's Appeal For Help

From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, Aug. 1.

The Secretary of the Kathiawar Education Society has issued the following appeal to people of Kathiawar:—

Now that Kathiawar Education Society has seen the light of day, as secretary it is my bounden duty to issue this appeal on behalf of the Society.

Nature has gifted you with energy, enthusiasm, education, adventure, sacrifice and service. You are scattered all over the world. Wherever you have repaired to you have done well in your business. Most of you have taken every possible opportunity to encourage higher studies by granting scholarships etc. In the midst of such occupations, you must pay some attention to the working of this Society also. Its aim is not only to further the cause of education by eradicating illiteracy from all over Kathiawar but to teach them to stand on their own legs and to live an independent life by opening all possible avenues of employment to your young aspiring brethren.

NON-COMMUNAL.

This is a non-communal and non-political organisation. It needs your sympathy as much as the co-operation of Princes and Chiefs, millionaires and paupers, educated and uneducated, alike. To it, a penny from a poor man is as valuable as the hundreds of rupees from Princes. It badly needs the services of the old as well as the young. It requests you to forward your valuable suggestions from time to time which will be fully attended to. It needs the services of the young who are imbued with sacrifice, service, vigour and patriotism. In case, any misgiving, about the actual working of the institution, arises in your mind, you can at any time, call upon the President or the Secretary for an explanation.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Before the eve of the current year, under its own auspices, the society has decided to convene Kathiawar Educational Conference with a view to devise ways and means and to formulate certain guiding principles to facilitate the functioning of this body.

There are distinct reasons for selecting Rajkot as the central place. Over and above its position as the capital of Kathiawar and the head-quarters of Agency authorities, it is the permanent home and rendezvous of qualified doctors and barristers, engineers and artists, the laymen and the business public.

It aims at running Insurance, and commercial correspondence classes, providing banking and account's training, preparing students for high school, college and legal courses, not to say of medical training for L. C. P. and S. since most medical practitioners have come forward to offer their voluntary services.

Steamer Passages Booked

(1) In the most economic way, securing for our customers all the CONCESSIONS allowed by the Steamship and Railway companies.
(2) AT SHORT NOTICE.
(3) We COLLECT, Insure and forward PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.
(4) In the case of Passengers going to London we make ARRANGEMENT for their BOARDING and LODGING and see that they are comfortably settled.
(5) STUDENTS PASSAGES will be booked at CONCESSION RATE.

For more information please write to:—

THE INDO-BURMA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
FIRST INDIAN OFFICE OPENED FROM 1ST AUGUST, 1935, AT RAMCHANDRA BUILDING. GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: Thames House, Westminster, LONDON.

Our Rajkot Letter

DEBT REDEMPTION SCHEME FOR SWEEPERS

Harijan Seva Sangha And Municipality Co-operate

From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, Aug. 1.

With the approach of Janmashthmi holidays, the organisers of the annual fair have arranged to hold an Arts' Exhibition on the usual Ramnath Fair grounds during the festival period.

With a view to secure successful working on lines of associations like Shareholders' Associations of Ahmedabad and Bombay, a sugar merchants' association has recently been formed here to handle all such questions that may arise from time to time.

DEBT REDEMPTION SCHEME.

The debt redemption scheme to save the sweepers from staggering poverty, prepared by Sjt. Thakker Bapa and to which an anonymous sympathiser contributed Rs. 5,000 will be given effect to, from this month since the local municipal authorities and the local Seva Sangha have agreed to work in co-operation with this new committee consisting of 3 officials and 3 non-officials. Loans will be given free of interest and will be recovered by instalments. The work of sinking new wells and repairing old ones is successfully proceeding. So far, out of Rs. 10,152, collected by K. H. S. S. hundred wells in all, have been either sunk or repaired. More and more schools are being opened from day to day and more teachers are being employed to attend to this work.

Small-pox is taking a heavy toll in several States of Kathiawar. During the fortnight ended 20th July, there were 153 attacks and 54 deaths.

WIFE GOES MAD.

In the recent collapse of a newly erected wall of Power House at Dhoraji, due to heavy rainfall, 3 persons were buried under the debris. The wife of one of these deceased mason is reported to have gone mad on hearing the news and at the sight of tragic occurrence.

PERMISSION FOR WATCHMAN'S POST

Navsari Magistrate's Order

From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Aug. 1.

The District Magistrate of Navsari has published a notification, in regard to keeping of watchmen from Sindhi, Baluchi, Pathan, Makrani and Kabuli communities, that for protecting fields or such other purposes no persons of the above communities could be employed without due permission. The applicant should send his application through the Mahal Magistrate, who will send such application to the Suba with his recommendations. Any one making any breach of the above orders will be prosecuted.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

Only Way To Appreciate Tilak Services

(From Our Correspondent)
NASIK, Aug. 2

The 15th death anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak was celebrated in the city and all over the district yesterday with the solemnity and earnestness that the occasion demanded. Glowing tributes were paid to the work and life of the great patriot at the meeting held in the Wijayanand Theatre under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, which was addressed by Messrs. Govindrao Deshpande, R. G. Pradhan, M. V. Janorkar, V. B. Manerikar, Mr. V. G. Kelkar, Editor, "Lok Sutta," presiding. Mr. Deshpande exhorted the audience to strengthen the organisation of the Congress and actively participate in the struggle for Independence carried on by the Congress. This according to him was the only way to appreciate the services of the great Lokmanya.

SCHOOLS CLOSED

Municipal schools remained closed in memory of the Lokamanya.

PEASANTS MUST JOIN CONGRESS.

Mr. Govindrao Deshpande Syt. B. V. Gulve and Com. M. R. Dalvi (Congress Socialist) addressed a mass meeting of peasants of Chandwad Taluka at Wadner under the auspices of the Chandwad T. C. C. Mr. Gorhe presiding. They exhorted the peasants to rally round the Congress banner to get their condition ameliorated and support the struggle for Swaraj by practically participating in the movement.

EMULATE HIM IN YOUR SPHERE

Sjt. Patil's Address To Students On Lokmanya Day

The 15th anniversary of the Late Lokamanya was observed in the school hall of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala on August 1st under the presidentship of Sjt. S. K. Patil. After a short music performance by the pupils, befitting the occasion, the president addressed the audience. He referred to the various qualities of the Lokamanya and exhorted the pupils to emulate him in his self-sacrifice and love of action for its own sake, at least, in their own sphere of life.

Tilak Anniversary At Chembur

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Tilak Library, Chembur, the 15th death anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak was celebrated at Chembur on August 1, when Dr. N. D. Savarkar of Bombay delivered his speech on Lokmanya Tilak and his politics.

A large number of Chembur residents were present to pay glowing tributes to the late Lokmanya Tilak.

Dohad Observes Tilak Day

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD, Aug 1

The Tilak Day and the Anti-War Day was observed here and resolutions were passed at a meeting convened under the joint auspices of the Dohad Congress Committee and the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party with Sjt. Ramanlal Seth, the Congress Committee President, in the chair.

Sjts. Kamalashanker Pandya and Harilal Shah spoke on the life of Lok Tilak and the programme of the Socialist Party.

THE 'BARBARIANS' AND THE 'CIVILISED'

Two Pictures

The following letters appear in the "Daily Herald," London.

Signor Mussolini warns other nations against supplying arms or ammunition to Abyssinia, so that no obstacle shall lie in the way of his sacred purpose: the bringing of the blessings of civilisation to the barbarous Ethiopian.

An incident of the Maori War—1861-71—seems to have some bearing on this matter. In a minor engagement, British ammunition supply failed, and troops were making preparations for a hurried retreat, when a few Maories approached under a flag of truce.

They inquired why the British firing had ceased, and, on being told the reason, hurried back to their own lines and shortly returned with a gift of ammunition, accompanied by a solemn avowal that it represented a fair half of their own store.

These were a barbarous people to whom England was giving the blessings of civilisation.

Italy, engaged in a similar mission, insists that she shall be assured from the outset that the barbarous enemy is lacking in fighting material.

BARBARIAN.

Let us outlaw Italy and boycott her goods. It is useless waiting for our Government to act: we lovers of peace must take the initiative.

H. R. LOVELOCK.

HUMANE EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

B. H. League Starts Essay Competitions For Students

With a view to inculcate humane notions among younger generations, the Prize Essay Competition Scheme Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League has announced the following Prize Schemes for the students of schools and colleges of Bombay Presidency.

Scheme No. 105:—For the students of Matric class of high schools of Bombay Presidency. Total Prizes of Rs. 150/.

Scheme No. 106:—For Parsee Students only studying in Matric class of High schools and those of college of Bombay Presidency. Total prizes of Rs. 70/.

Scheme No. 107:—For 1st and 2nd year students of colleges of Bombay Presidency. Total Prizes of Rs. 100/.

Scheme No. 108:—For 3rd and 4th year students of colleges of Bombay Presidency. Total Prizes of Rs. 100/. B

Scheme No. 109:—For the students of Medical Colleges of Bombay Presidency for the Degree of M.B.B.S. Total Prizes of Rs. 100/.

Scheme No. 110:—For the students of Medical schools and Colleges of Bombay Presidency for the Degree of L.C.P.S. Total Prizes of Rs. 100/.

The students desirous of taking part in above competitions are requested to get their names registered before 31st August 1935 and the registered candidates should send their essays in clear and legible hand before 10th October 1935.

Application forms and other particulars can be had from the Principal of the Institutions or from the office of The B. H. League at 149 Shroff Bazar, Bombay, 2.

Your Kidneys Have 9 Million Tubes

(From A Correspondent).

Your health, your vitality, and even your life depend on the proper action of your kidneys. This is easy to understand when you learn that although your kidneys are comparatively small organs, each being about the size of your fist, they contain a total of 9 million small tubes or filters.

The 9 million small tubes or filters in your kidneys would measure nearly 15 miles in length. Of course they are very small, but they have the tremendously important work of cleaning and purifying your blood, which circulates through the kidneys 200 times an hour.

If your Kidneys get sick and slow down so that they do not work properly, then there are poisons and acids which accumulate in your blood and poison your entire system, causing many diseases and ailments, such as nervousness, getting up nights, backache, rheumatism, headaches, lumbago, neuralgia, leg pains, swollen joints, dark circles under the eyes, dizziness, loss of vitality, acidity, burning, itching, and smarting.

Because of modern living conditions, an extra heavy oad is placed on the kidneys and it is wise to help them from time to time. This is now easy to do because of a special prescription, called Cystex, which goes to work in 15 minutes to help the Kidneys and usually increases vigour, vitality, and health in 48 hours. Cystex is now available at all chemists and druggists and is so successful that it is recommended by doctors throughout the world, and is guaranteed to be successful in your particular case or money back on return of the empty package.

Because the guarantee protects you, it would be wise for you to get Cystex to-day and see how it can help your general health and vitality.

Round The World On Horse-back

Austrian Couple Narrates Thrilling Experiences In Their Adventurous Tour

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

Mr. John Starek and Mrs. Betty Starek of Vienna struck a novel way of travelling through the whole world on a horse back, and they started the journey in April 1926 and reached Calcutta 9 years later, having travelled 40,000 miles exclusively on horse-back. They intend to Travel through Africa from Cairo to Cape Town and thence on a lecture tour in America.

In an interview, Mr. Starek related his experiences to a reporter of the Associated Press and Mrs. Starek also joined in the conversation. He said that they started from Vienna with 6 Hungarian horses and they brought them up to Sianking in Eastern Turkistan They reached Afganisthan at the time when the revolution was at its height in which Ex-King Ammanullah was deposed. They passed through Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Kurdistan, Arabia and Persia. They then entered Central Asia (Fergana Republic) crossed Pamir mountain and reached Eastern Turkistan where the Soviet authorities imprisoned them in a Kirghis tent for 20 days.

ARREST AND RELEASE

After they had been on hunger strike for 6 days, they were let off at the intervention of the British Consul at Kashgar where they were very hospitably received. After passing through the desert of Takla Makhan, they reached Tibet, and by Karakoram range reached Laya and then Kashmir. They crossed India in 1929, visited Blue Mountains to Burma, Shan States across Siam. Proceeding, he said that they next went to Indo-China proper and then to Kongkong. Due to heavy fighting against Communist forces, the National Government in China did not give them permission to travel on horses. They travelled by steamer to Shanghai and again by steamer to Tiensten, where they fitted another caravan and travelled to Manchuria and Mongolia with the intention to go to Siberia and Alaska in America, but owing to difficulties in obtaining permission from the Russian Authorities, they came back to Manchuria and travelled on horse back from Mongolia to Burma (Myt-kina) in 23 months. They sold their horses and were greatly helped by the British Deputy Commissioner.

He added that they had finished their tour in Asia and were going to Cairo by steamer, from where they intend to go across to Cape Town on horses.

TRAVEL FILM

Asked as to his experience he said, "We had plenty of experience during our tour. We have nearly covered 40,000 miles exclusively on horse back."

Replying to an enquiry as to when they expect to reach home, he said, "It depends on the success of our lecture tour in America and marketing of Films of about 19,000 ft. on our travel."

The University Commission consisting of Dr. Wheeler, Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, and Prof. Joag of Wadia College, visited the New Amalner Arts College to see whether the terms laid down by the University have been fulfilled or not. Government recognition, in anticipation of which the college has been started from this term, has not yet been received and is eagerly awaited.

No Hormones are Effective or Complete without Electrolytes

"THUS DECLARED PROF. Dr. ZONDEK and Prof. Dr. LIPLIAWSKY, THE HIGHEST EUROPEON MEDICAL AUTHORITIES ON SEXUAL & MENTAL DISEASES IN THE ALLGEMEINE MEDICAL JOURNAL".

Q. WHAT ARE ELECTROLYTED HORMONES?

A. Hormones activated by Mineral Vitamins subjected to Ultra Violet Rays are called the ELECTROLYTED CATALYSTS and medicines manufactured under this process are called the ELECTROLYTED ACTIVATED HORMONE PREPARATIONS.

Q. THEN WHICH IS THE ELECTROLYTED HORMONE PRODUCT?

A.

VIRILINETS — Rejuvenation of men
FERTILINETS — Rejuvenation of women.

prepared by Dr. Richard Weiss (Berlin),

are the only HARMLESS HORMONE GLAND PREPARATIONS whose

STRENGTH IS INTENSIFIED

By Electrolyted Catalysts (Mineral Vitamins treated by Ultra Violet Rays) WHICH NO OTHER SO CALLED HORMONE PRODUCTS SOLD IN THE MARKET CONTAIN being the patent of Dr. Richard Weiss, who had placed this Hormone Preparation first of all in tablet form when the other rejuvenating methods by transfer of glands had failed.

Thousands upon thousands have testified to the wonderful effect of this preparation and have been restored their

LOST VITALITY, STRENGTH MENTAL CAPACITIES and WILL POWER

VIRILINETS is an all round tonic to rejuvenate body and mind by invigorating the exhausted glands in the body through the action of suitable hormones and Electrolyted Vitamins. It does not contain any stimulant or toxic drug and can be taken with full confidence by young or old. Most useful for all classes, of people in any routine of life.

WHEN YOU ARE TIRED OF USING OTHER MEDICINES WITH NO OR LITTLE EFFECTS GIVE A SMALL TRIAL TO THESE AND MARK THE WONDERFUL RESULT.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONAL PRICE UPTO 30|9|35: to enable the public to give it a trial the price is kept at Rs. 2|8 for 34 tablets and Rs. 6|8 for 100 tablets and further discount of 10 per cent. on order of 3 bottles and above.

Booklet 'Rejuvenation" sent free.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR INDIA: MADAN TRADING COY., 1st Floor, 135, Princess Street,

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 6, 1991.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 5, 1354
Parsi: Aspandarmad 3, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 16m.
Sunset: 7h. 13m.
High Tide: 2-54; 14-50
Low Tide: 2-24; 21-14
International Social Club: Members and their guests meet at Taj Mahal Hotel, (Princes Room), 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 6.

Improvements Committee: 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 7.

Muncipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.
Mud Sports: Marine Lines Maidan 5-30 p.m.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the members of the institute will be held at the headquarters of the institute tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per s. s. 'Orama' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 6th instant.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Inchanga" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 5th instant.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting will be held on Sunday, 1st September 1935, at 4-30 p.m. in the premises of the Association to adopt the statement of Account for the year 1934 and to elect the members of the Managing Committee.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD LECTURE

A lecture on "The Manufacture of Automobiles" with cinema exhibition to illustrate the subject will be delivered at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. Entrance fee is fixed at one anna per entrant.

LATE PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Celebration Committee was held under the presidentship of Pandit Omkarnath. It was decided to invite Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay to preside over the public meeting which is to be held on 7th inst., (Wednesday) in honour of late Pandit Vishnu Digamber.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has consented to preside over the meeting.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' DEPUTATION TO MAYOR.

Mr. K. F. Nariman the Yayor of Bombay Corporation has fixed to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. to meet the deputation of the Municipal Workers' Union, in his room in the Municipal building. The general grievances of the Municipal workers will be put before him for consideration.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KRISHNA—"Dhuwan Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Scoundrel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sanders of the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mark of the Vampire." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Man Who Knew Too Much". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"The Mystery of Edwin Drood" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Sacred Scandal." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Silver Streak". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pujarin" or "Dancer of the Temple." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Miss Indubala in Light Songs (H.M.V.)
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music.
2 p.m. Close Down.
5-30 p.m. European Programme: A relay of Empire Station, if satisfactory.
6 p.m. Indian Programme: Light Music. Jamnabai Hublikar.
7 p.m. Instrumental Solos: Prahlad Ganu—Dilruba.
7-30 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana: By Pundit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8 p.m. Here And There: By Chitargupta.
8-15 p.m. General News in Hind and Commercial News.
8-45 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin. Musical Interlude.
9-15 p.m. The Week's Sport by A. G. A. Norman.
9-30 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. Directed by Walter Kaufmann. (Leader: Mehli M. Mehta).

TULSIDAS JAYANTI

Under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, there will be a public meeting at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, near the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, to celebrate Tulsi Jayanti. Pundit Hrishikesh Sharma will speak on the "Greatness of Tulsidas; and Pundit Balwant Misra will give recitations and explanations from "Ramcharita Manas".

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Sorabji Naoroji Kanga, B.A., will read a paper in Gujerati on the following subject:—

"Considering the two Mainyus of the Gathas as entities and calling them by the name of Spenta-Mainyu and Angra-Mainyu, some of the later writings give the impression that there are three Creators instead of one."

WELLINGTON

DAILY TWO SHOWS AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Greatest Railroad Drama

SILVER STREAK

with SALLY BLANE and CHARLES STARRETT

HUNDREDS OF BOMBAY'S BOXING AMATEURS SAW WITH THUNDERING APPLAUSE ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY OUR EXCLUSIVE OFFICIAL PICTURE of the WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP Between

MAX BAER

and

JAMES BRADDOCK

15-ROUND CLEAN BOXING BOUT, WHICH NO BOXING AMATEUR SHOULD MISS TO SEE

NEXT SATURDAY

Columbia's Mighty Monumental Musical Extravaganza

IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT

with the Screen's glamorous Stars

CLAUDETTE COLBERT

CLARK GABLE

TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME

Plans already open.

Mr. J. M. Mehta Criticises Reforms

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPECIAL POWERS DETRIMENTAL TO INDIA'S VITAL INTERESTS

"Top-Heavy Administration Would Leave No Scope For Nation-Building Activities"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made a scathing attack against the new Constitution and roundly denounced it saying that "if a country had not got the control of currency it did not control anything. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the United Students Union; in delivering its inaugural address, of the Jain Students Home, Kalbadevi, of which Union he was elected President for the current year.

At the outset Mr. Mehta dwelt on the genesis of the Government of India Act, 1935, which has come into force from 1st August, from the days of the Simon Commission. He described the Act as a bulky volume, without any substance. The speeches in Parliament amounted to 22 000 columns, and Sir Samuel Hoare made hundreds of speeches during the passage of the Bill in Parliament. The separation of Burma formed a section. The various chapters dealing with the parliamentary procedure, Railway Administration, Finance, etc., betrayed lack of powers given to Indians and not a single section dealt with the positive advancement to be achieved by India. Special unlimited powers were to be exercised by Governor-General. Army, Foreign Affairs, Ecclesiastical matters were not within the purview of the elected Ministers. "What is not reserved is preserved" observed Mr. Jamnadas.

HOW CREDIT OF GOVT. WOULD BE AFFECTED

The application of the special powers of the Governor-General, especially in safeguarding credit and stability of Federal Government would only end in further taxing the country on the failure to balance the budget, and borrowing would have to be resorted to and thereby the credit of the Government would be affected. The alternative in the absence of taxation would be an unhinging of the stability, resulting in Currency and Stock-Exchange getting disorganised.

MINORITIES PLIGHT

Touching the question of Minorities, whose interests are also guarded by the Special Powers, Mr. Mehta observed that the best safeguard was to give them all facilities, and speed up the process till the need for safeguarding the interests disappeared. By Communalism the economic position of the masses would not be solved.

The safeguards for the public services were only a question of the public servant becoming the master.

NO SCOPE FOR NATION-BUILDING

Referring to autonomous provinces, Mr. Mehta said there was very little scope for Nation-building departments to thrive in the face of a top-heavy administration, and the agriculturist was the worst sufferer.

The speaker then advocated a concerted move in the Assembly as the only way of facing the situation.

A. I. SWADESHI EXHIBITION & MELA

Railway Concessions To Participants

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Further concession has been granted to the participants of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition and Mela organised by the Allahabad Swadeshi League and to be held during the Dewali from 24th of October to 4th November over the North Western Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and Bengal North Western Railway for the carriage of goods. Including excepted articles the value of which does not exceed Rs. 100 in any one parcel on package by goods train vide their letter No. 582R/622, No. RC. 1779, No. R. 65/26-ALD and No. R. 103 dated 24th, 25th and 26th July, 1935.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

1. The usual concession of free return carriage by goods train for exhibits will be allowed over the N. W. Rly. in accordance with the terms and conditions detailed in Para 61, page 34 of N. W. R. Goods Tariff, Part I (No. 51).

2. The concession will apply for such exhibits only as shall be booked back from Allahabad up to 19th November 1935.

3. Necessary instructions to the Staff on this Railway will be issued in the beginning of October, 1935.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

1. The usual concession detailed in Para 61, page 33 of G. I. P. Railway Goods Tariff Part I. A. No. 12 of 1935 will be granted over this Railway by goods train for the carriage of exhibits intended for the above Exhibition.

2. The Concession will remain in force from 9th October 1935 both days inclusive.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

1. The Usual concession for Exhibits by goods train will be allowed over this Railway Vide our Goods Tariff Part I. No. 6, page 36, Para 60.

2. The concession will remain in force from 9th October to 19th November.

BENGAL & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

1. The concession laid down in para, 61, page 23 of the Indian Railways General Classification Goods No. 19 will be granted over this Railway.

2. The above concession will remain in force from 1st October 1935 to 30th November 1935 both days inclusive.

3. A notification to this effect is being issued to our staff.

In all cases the form of certificate must be obtained from the General Secretary of the Exhibition at the time of the original despatch and must be tendered duly filled and signed by the forwarding Station Master when making application for the concession on the return Journey. Without the signatures of the forwarding Station Master the application form will be a useless document.

CAR SKIDS AND FALLS ON ITS SIDE

Port Trust Doctor Receives Slight Injuries

Dr. Bana of the Bombay Port Trust received slight injuries on Saturday morning when his motor-car skidded on the wet surface of the Hornby Vellard Road, jumped over kerb on the land-side of it, and turned turtle.

It appears that at about 10 in the morning on Saturday, Dr. Bana was driving his car along Hornby Vellard on the way to his office. As the road was wet and slippery, it is stated, the car skidded and jumped over the kerb there and fell on its side. Dr. Bana sustained slight injuries. The only other occupant of the car, the driver, escaped without any injuries.

The car was considerably damaged.

"LABOUR SITUATION" IN INDIA

All-India Leaders Will Address To-day's Meeting

Under the auspices of the National Trades Union Federation, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday, at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Aftab Ali, President of the Bengal Trades Union Federation, and Rao Saheb R. W. Fulay, M. L. C., Nagpur, will speak on the "Labour situation in India". All are cordially invited to attend.

SANSKRIT CLASS

Classes have been opened at Girgaum Back Road, Arya Samaj Mandir, under the auspices of the Mithabai Sanskrit Pathsala from the 1st instant to coach up students in Sanskrit for the matriculation examination. Provision is also made for other students desirous of learning Sanskrit literature in general and the Vedic rituals. The school remains open from 8 to 11 a.m. daily.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode will speak on "The Grand Yasna Prayer and its Explanation".

VERSOVA ROAD SCANDAL

Andheri Civil Court Not Be Be Shifted To Bandra

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Aug. 4.

Some time ago, the Bandra Municipality passed a resolution requesting Government to shift the Andheri Civil Court to Bandra as it was the headquarters of the Suburban District and Government set about making enquiries whether such transfer would entail any hardship especially to the litigant public of Bassein and other adjoining places. The Judge of the Civil Court consulted the members of the Bar but the majority were strongly opposed to such transfer. Even the pleaders practising at Andheri but residing at Bandra who had agreed to such a proposal stipulated that the Court if removed, should be very near the Bandra station and not located on Palli Hill. The Andheri Vile Parle Muncipality passed a resolution strongly protesting against the shifting of the Court. Government have now seen the force of public opinion and abandoned the idea of removal of the Court from Andheri to Bandra.

KURLA-VERSOVA ROAD.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the mind of the people of Versova over the condition of the Kurla-Versova road which has been handed over to Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality for maintenance. I understand that Dr. Dara Dastur and other prominent citizens of Versova have lodged a protest to the Municipality and have even threatened to take legal action against that body if any of the signatories meet with an accident due to the bad condition of the road. Before amalgamation the road was in charge of the District Local Board and Government was contributing half the cost of its maintenance. As soon as the Municipality was put in possession of the road presumably because Government wanted to discontinue their financial liability the Municipality made a representation to Government that as both sides of the road was khajan land unfit for building purposes, it was not likely that the same would be filled up and developed and sold as building plots for another 50 years. They, therefore, urged that the District Local Board should continue to maintain the road as in the past. I understand that a Deputation of the Municipality will wait on the Minister-in-Charge and the Collector to press their point of view.

MUNICIPAL MEETING

The business before to-day's meeting of the Municipality being non-controversial, no less than nine items were disposed of in an hour and a half. The period of lease of the Municipal plots given for the use of the Vile Parle Gymkhana and the Parle Recreation Club were renewed for three years in each case and the offer of Rs. 500 a year made by the Bombay Telephone Company as way leave rental for telephone poles and cables was accepted. As regards the question of vesting of property and rights of the Notified Area Committee of Andheri (now defunct) in the Vile Parla Municipality, it was resolved to consent to the same subject to all charges and liabilities affecting them and authorised the President to request Government to issue the necessary notification under section 45 (a) of the Town Planning Act. It is understood that such consent shall not be deemed to extend to the liabilities which the Andheri N. A. C. had to pay to Government in respect to the balance of the cost of the Scheme No. 5 which had to be abandoned and for which the late Committee had to foot a heavy bill of cost.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Vile Parle Property-Holders' Association was held this morning with Mr. V. M. Dubashe, the President in the chair. About 25 members attended the meeting. The annual report and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1934-35 were approved and adopted and a new Committee was appointed for next year.

The Association was started about five years ago to serve the town with a view to make it healthier and happier and work for securing better roads, lighting and other amenities and generally influence the working of the Municipality. During the year under report, the Association tackled a number of problems affecting the health of the inhabitants of this growing suburb.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

That Malaviya Ban

The strange attitude of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in refusing permission to the Students of the Hindu University to invite Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr. Meherally has caused a surprise to many in this city especially among the students.

"The news published in the "Chronicle" appears incredible," declared a prominent public worker in the City in the course of a conversation. For a national leader of the status and reputation of Pandit Malaviya and the University which is considered as a national asset not to permit Srimati Kamaladevi and Mr. Mehrally to address the students!—"What has happened to Pandit Malaviya?" This is the question which is being asked.

Bombay Municipality And Quetta

The proposal that the Municipal Corporation should contribute Rs. 2,000 to the Mayor's Earthquake Fund is fizzling out for more reasons than one. Originally, the Corporation resolution was to grant Rs. 7,500, which was cut down to a sum "not exceeding Rs. 2,000" at the suggestion of the Mayor. The Standing Committee, to whom the matter was sent, recommended to the Corporation that a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be contributed from the municipal funds. This matter was again sent back to the Standing Committee with a request to specify a particular amount. Several objections have now been brought forward against granting any amount whatsoever. Firstly, as the amount is to be spent only for the sufferers of Quetta Earthquake in Bombay City, they do not require such a large amount as there are about 23 sufferers in the city, who are well looked after from the Mayor's Fund. The other objection is legal and that is that it does not come within the province of the Municipality to assist the sufferers who are so far not a danger to the health of the city. And last but not least, the Municipality has no funds to spare owing to a deficit budget. The matter may therefore be dropped entirely.

SUSPECT CAUGHT RED-HANDED

Alleged Attempt To Remove Child's Anklet At Nag Panchami Fair

A daring daylight attempt to snatch a silver anklet from the person of a seventeen months old child at the Nagpada "Nag Panchami Fair" on Sunday noon, was foiled by the alertness of the child's mother, who, it is stated, caught the culprit red-handed on the spot and handed him over to the police.

Mahomed Ismail, the alleged culprit, has been taken into custody by the Nagapada police on a charge of attempted theft.

Mrs. Menashe, residing at Patel Mansions, Bellasis Road, Bombay, went on Sunday noon to attend the Nag Panchami Fair at Nagpada accompanied by her husband and child. As the child was too young to walk she was carrying it along with her. At the fair, the suspect, who was following them from behind, is alleged to have stealthily removed the silver anklet from the left leg of the child. The mother felt the jerk and also heard the jingling noise made by the silver anklet which had a number of tiny silver beads dangling round it. She looked behind to see what the matter was and perceiving the stealthy manner of the man and suspecting him of foul play, caught hold of him. No sooner had she done so, it is alleged, Mahomed Ismail let go the anklet from his hand which dropped down at his feet and was picked up by the complainant's husband. Subsequently the suspect was arrested and handed over to the police.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 7th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The paper to be read is: "Penal Code for the Dead (Punishment awarded to Human Beings after their death according to their deeds before death)". by Mr. K. A. Padhye, B.A., LL.B (Advocate).

Beggar Boy Dies In Hospital

A fourteen-year-old beggar boy, who was admitted to the J. J. Hospital on Friday last for treatment of serious injuries received in a motor-accident, died at the hospital on Sunday.

An inquest on the body will be held to-day (Monday).

A NEW JOURNAL

Declaration has been filed in Delhi for an influential monthly journal named the "New Outlook". It promises to be "An International Journal for Everybody" and to deal with all topics of general interest.

THE REGAL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

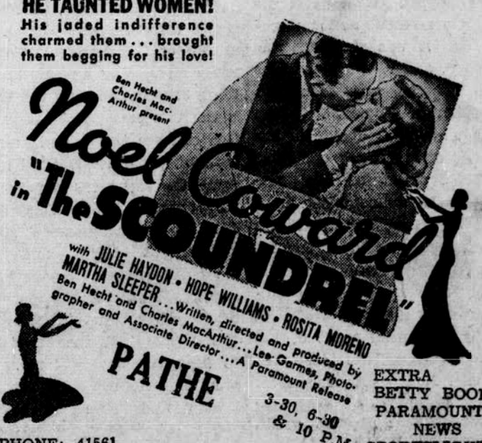
2nd Glorious Week!

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Reduced Prices to School Parties at the 4 o'clock shows only!

EXQUISITE NATIVE DANCING!
A Feast of Adventure!
HEAR ROBESON SING!

HE TAUNTED WOMEN!
His jaded indifference charmed them ... brought them begging for his love!


Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur present
Noel Coward
in "The SCOUNDREL"
with JULIE HAYDON • HOPE WILLIAMS • ROSITA MORENO
MARTHA SLEEPER ... Written, directed and produced by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur ... Lee Garmes, Photographer and Associate Director ... A Paramount Release

PATHE

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EXTRA
BETTY BOOP
PARAMOUNT NEWS
SPORTSLIGHT

PHONE: 41561.

Telephone No. 22838. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1935

PREPARE FOR REJECTION

The British Press comments on the Government of India Bill, which is now an Act, seem almost unanimous in their note of self-complacency. A typical comment is that of the "Times," which describes the Act as "the highest expression of political courage and wisdom of this generation" and "the true and characteristic fruit of the tradition of Government rooted wherever the English language is spoken." India may admit a certain amount of courage in Britain's flouting her opinion of the constitution, but if the Act really represents British wisdom of the generation, we must say that India will not envy Britain her wisdom. The British papers are studiously reticent on India's known hostility towards the constitution. At the same time they refrain from exaggerating the measure of self-government conceded in the Act. It is reserved for our Anglo-Indian contemporary to observe that the Act empowers India "to take her place among the self-governing Dominions of the Empire." The "Financial news" of London takes a more truthful view of the constitution when it emphasises the point that, even as regards finances alone, the Governor-General controls some 80 per cent of the federal budget.

Intriguing Suggestion

The "News Chronicle" is realistic enough to believe that the fate of the constitution depends upon the attitude of the Indian National Congress. So it remarks: "If the Indian Congress Party uses its own new power with a sense of statesmanship, the powers reserved for the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors will never be exercised and will soon become obsolete. The same discretion and patience will hasten the setting up of the Federal Parliament and Cabinet at the Centre. India, by accepting the limited self-government offered can justify her own claim to freedom and strike a blow for the cause of liberty elsewhere." Congress policy has already been indicated and will be more fully declared in the next few months. Meanwhile the admirers of the new constitution may note the "News Chronicle's reference to the Federal Parliament. There is something positively intriguing about the suggestion that it is not merely the coming in of the requisite number of Princes that will hasten the setting up of the Federal Parliament but that Federation will also depend upon the "discretion and patience" shown by the people of India, presumably in the provincial legislatures. If the "News Chronicle's" view is correct, it is something indeed to know that the people of India can prevent the very inauguration of Federation.

The Congress Way

It is interesting to note that about the very time British papers like the "News Chronicle" were wondering what reception the Congress would give to the new constitution the Congress President was reminding all concerned, in the course of a press interview, how the Congress had already rejected the constitution and how the next session would "lay down lines on which that rejection would be implemented." Some preparatory work for rejection may be undertaken straightway. And not the least important part of it is, as we suggested before more than once, the organization of the electorates. It is also necessary to explore immediately the possibilities of concerted action among all the groups that support the policy of rejection. Most Labour Unions, for instance, are unreservedly for rejection and it will be well for Congress to secure the fullest possible co-operation from this quarter. To those who fear that Congress alliances with other parties may cause a drift towards Moderatism the Congress President has given the assurance that while the Congress would welcome co-operation from other parties, "it is obvious that it cannot give up any of its essential items for purchasing such co-operation." Only such concerted action should be promoted by the Congress as will stiffen the resistance to the new constitution.

Monstrous Slander

Anglo-Indian journals are usually well-informed about the mind and intentions of the bureaucracy. It is for this reason that the defence, attempted by a Northern India daily of the ilk, of the Government of India's decision further to extend the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Press Act deserves notice. Writing specially about the Press Act the paper says " . . . . . none of the Press Ordinances or Acts lately passed in India has for a single moment stopped vigorous criticism of Government action merely because it was vigorous and determined. Their purpose has been to check any dangerous condonation of violence". Much the same kind of apologia has also been offered by "apologists" for the renewal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Both provoke questions, and their own contradictions. The law enacted for an emergency was perpetuated after the end of the emergency and in direct breach of faith. The essential spirit of the law is to regard the executive as fallible. And yet repressive laws are sought to be continued in direct defiance of that spirit, they are sought to be continued on the wonderful ground that the executive is not fallible but infallible. The justification for a "Law" is sought in the negation of one of the main principles of Law! As to the Press Act, the record of proceedings taken against the Nationalist Press during the last few years gives the lie direct to this Anglo-Indian paper which can write in the conscious enjoyment of impunity.

But what is of the utmost significance is the paper's references to the Congress Socialist Party. "Prevention is better than cure and there is to-day on the horizon a little cloud, possibly no bigger than a man's hand, the growth of the Congress Socialist Party advocating an extreme Left Wing Programme". So the danger is the Congress Socialist Party! One can see the cloud on the brow of the Executive and understand the eagerness to perpetuate the Criminal Law Amendment Act. But it is a monstrous slander on "Right Wing and Centre Congress leaders" to suggest, as this paper does, that they would welcome the proposal of the Government to keep the law in force. Congress has no use for repressive laws and we have no doubt Congress M.L.A.'s will fight tooth and nail against their perpetuation and thus vindicate their own honour which has been basely impugned.

THE TRAINING OF A LAWYER

Wide Field For Employment

(By N. H. P.)

III.

Reform of the legal curriculum is so difficult a task that the tendency has always been to tinker with such defects as had become quite obvious, and to postpone action on broad lines indefinitely That tendency, it is hoped, is about to be overcome at last. The Questionnaire framed by the Legal Education Committee, to which representatives have been nominated from the University and the Bar, leads one to expect that the Committee in its report, will cover the whole field of legal education and provide a complete survey of the subject. The life of a law student is related not only to his life's work but to the thought and action of the community, which it will be his duty and privilege to serve. There will, it is hoped, emerge from the report, this new conception of legal practice.

A New Conception

The need of such a conception is obvious when once it is recalled that in the course of a couple of years, a law student is expected to achieve both a legal and a clinical training, to emerge from boyhood to the full stature of practitioner, and to acquire that knowledge of men, in their business dealings, which is demanded as a matter of course by clients. The Committee has on the one hand to bear in mind the necessity of not unduly extending the period of study, which, under modern conditions, is often difficult, and on the other, to resist the counsel of despair which would reject a combination of scientific and practical training. It should devise means whereby raw material may be transformed into a body of professional men, endowed with the requisite ethical standards equipped with knowledge and craftsmanship, and imbued with a catholic spirit of service, in their own chosen sphere.

Do Not Isolate From Community

The suggestions made by the writer in the previous contributions are divisible into three main parts:— (1) preparatory and initiatory, (2) formal, legal and (3) clinical studies. It is suggested that intending law students should complete the preparatory and initiatory course along with their other fellow-pupils, as otherwise law students will be removed from the stream of general instruction and segregated at a period when they can ill-afford to lose contact with the broader issues of life The student, having until twenty years of age received a liberal, preparatory and initiatory education, ought then to address himself to that science upon which all his practice must be based. This period of study should reach out to the period of education on the one hand and to the period of clinical study on the other. The student must never at any time feel that he has left liberal knowledge and culture behind him. The admission to practice should synchronise with the time when the young lawyer has realised that law and society are part one of another and that his success will depend upon trained intelligence and upon the resources of legal knowledge, reason, sympathy and character. It should be recognised that the legal profession cannot grow in isolation from the community. There requires to be greater co-relation and a closer economic and national co-operation between the society and the profession.

Concrete Suggestions

Stated broadly, the suggestions made here, are:—

(1) that there should be one uniform standard for practice, to be attained by (a) one year's study as part of the University College career; (b) two years' study after graduation; and (c) one year's practical training thereafter.

(2) the first year's course should include elementary sociology psychology and development of legal institutions; organisation of courts of justice, and elements of municipal and local laws and local administration necessary to be known by the lawyer and the laymen alike. It should besides include trust accounts and elementary book-keeping.

(3) The course for the succeeding period (in a law school, which should be a full time one) should include Indian and Foreign legal history; comparative law and legal institutions, legislation, legislative objectives, legislative process and drafting, Moot Courts, Term essays, Legal bibliography, Legal research, Traditions and Ethics of the Profession.

(4) The final and practical course should include: office practice, brief making, trial and appellate practice, and legal aid clinics.

(5) Teachers should be appointed from among those qualified to teach the special subjects pro-

(Continued on page 8.)

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

Why We Must Study This Phenomenon And Envisage Dangers Inherent In It

By K. T. SHAH.

I.

The social 'malaise' of our times is so widespread and so deep; and the attempts made to remedy that take so many forms, that a careful study of one of the most considerable of these attempts to remedy the situation would not be out of place. *Fascism, at its best, may be considered as a social phenomenon, which aims at curing the economic ills of an industrialised age.* The political forms it wears is, no doubt, a remarkable feature; but it is not of the essence of this social development. At any rate, in a proper understanding of Fascism, emphasis would certainly have to be laid upon the social and economic, rather than upon the political and constitutional, aspect. Systematic organisation of society, and a scientific planning of its work are other distinguishing features, whose appreciation, however, would be implicit in a study of the main problem.

Need For Careful Study

Situated and conditioned as this country is, there is an inevitable likelihood of such forces as Fascism to emerge. The precise form, in political design and economic action, will, of course, be determined by local circumstances. Recent utterances of leading politicians and developments in India's struggle for freedom, clearly point to this trend. A whole people, suddenly discovering the unsuitability of its ages-old social organisation under modern conditions; a whole nation on the defensive,—or rather, in perpetual and hopeless opposition,—cannot but perceive the utility of compact organisation, and the value of strict discipline. Even if we grant that there may be advantages in Fascism, we cannot shut our eyes to its inherent drawbacks.

Hence we in this country have sufficient need to study this evolution. The very fact that we have, as a people, no real power to shape our own destiny; in our own country and for our own people, will be increasingly used as an argument to forge an organisation and rivet bonds of discipline, which would, in the natural course of such growths, end in Fascism. There is thus every reason for us in this country to consider this phenomenon, study its several forms, examine its methods, and evaluate its achievements, in countries where it has had a trial, envisaging such dangers as may be inherent in the growth if left uncontrolled.

Propagandist Material

Offering this explanation, we do not, however, avoid, in the projected consideration of the phenomenon of Fascism, the criticism of a study in unreality, or on a hypothetical basis. We have not, it must be admitted, easily accessible material to form a dispassionate judgment of this phenomenon. Whatever material we have is propagandist—for or against the phenomenon, but not simply an objective study of an interesting development of our times. Besides, it is a contemporary growth in which the advantage of a proper perspective is necessarily lacking for a clear judgment to be formed. In a series of newspaper articles, moreover, it is, of course, impossible to quote authorities and document observations, even if they are always available. There is, likewise, a difference in the collective consciousness of a foreign people, the peculiar force of their history and tradition, which make such growths in given peoples, and under given circumstances, no more, perhaps, than natural evolution; but which an outsider studying the phenomenon cannot always correctly appreciate. There is a danger in using labels indiscriminately, which even professed philosophers do not always fully appreciate. We cannot profess always to understand truly Italian circumstances or German psychology,—two peoples among whom the experiment is being tried on a large scale and for a fairly long time. Even America is not always intelligible to an Indian,—assuming that we may justly class the Roosevelt Experiment in that country as a manifestation of Fascism. This series must, accordingly, inevitably suffer to some extent from the reproach of being unreal and hypothetical,—with little value for application, and less utility as a warning or precaution.

Our Leaders

Despite this difficulty, the study must be attempted. Political and economic consciousness is growing even in this country. It is growing at a rate, and in a direction, which would be formidable to contemplate, were we in possession of effective political power. The main drawback of our political and economic consciousness is the immense ignorance of the masses of our people. This, by itself, would make a fertile soil for such growths as Fascism. In the matter we are now considering, the ignorance of the leaders and spokesmen of the people would prove even more damaging,—as it certainly is a more startling fact of our present position—than of the mass of a people. It is not the fault of these leaders, but of their education. The political leaders of modern India have been trained in a school, and under traditions of public life, in which emphasis is laid far more on outward forms and abstract declarations of principle, than on the real substance of social life and economic justice.

(Continued on page 13).

Frankly Speaking

LACONIC COMPLACENCY.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler made the laconic statement that two women were killed in the recent mining disaster in Bihar and that it was hoped in the next year or two to prevent any woman working underground. Then the House evidently passed on to hear about the "serious tension among the Ahmadayya community due to the hostile activities of the Ahrar party" in the Punjab. The complacency with which Parliament dismissed the subject of women working underground is almost revolting. This is particularly so when it is remembered that the abolition of this scandal which "it was hoped in the next year or two" to be carried out, was recommended by the Whitley Commission seven years ago. India is a backward country. Yes. But this complacency is not quite a creditable commentary on 150 years of "trusteeship" by Shaftesbury's country. Incidentally the veiled suggestion against the Ahrar Party implied in Mr. Butler's answer does not fit in with the remarks of a Sessions Judge in a recent judgment.

PREPOSTEROUS CLAMOUR

In their representation to the Indian Tariff Board the British Wool Textile Delegation and the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce seem to think that the Tariff Board, though called Indian, exists primarily for British interests in India. Probably this belief is induced in them by the Government of India's recent policy of British preference, pursued even when it is inimical to the interests of India. Thus it is that the British woollen interests demand in their memorandum to the Tariff Board that "if any changes in the Tariff rates are made such changes should result in the grant of additional effective preference to British goods, and also that if a system of quotas is decided upon, the system should not apply to piece-goods imported from Great Britain." The British interests also roundly declare that in their opinion no protection duty is required by the Indian industry against imports from Britain. Whatever the Government of India, responsible to Britain but not to the Indian people, may do in the matter, we feel confident that the Tariff Board at least will place India's interests first and foremost, whatever may be the selfish clamour from British vested interests.

HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS

The Government of India had recently invited the opinions of Workers' and Employers' Organisations' on the subject of holidays and leave facilities for workers. The note submitted by the U. P. Trade Union Congress to the Director of Industries sums up the unanimous demands of workers all over India. They comprise one month's holiday in the year, all Sundays and local holidays. Considering the fact that highly-paid employees in Government and other services get many more holidays, this is the minimum that the workers are entitled to. Long hours of work are the rule in Indian factories, the conditions of works are by no means perfect and the physical as well as mental strain of factory labour is tremendous. Then, workers in India enjoy none of the benefits of Unemployment or Sickness Insurance. In such condition the least that they deserve are adequate holidays in the year.

KARNATAK PUBLISHING HOUSE

The Karnatak Publishing House which Mr. R. R. Diwakar has recently got registered as a Trust at Dharwar, fulfils a long-felt want of Karnatak. Mr. Diwakar, a prominent Congress worker of the province, commenced his efforts to create the Trust as early as in 1929, but they were interrupted by the political situation in the country, which sent him more than once behind prison bars. The Trust has now taken over the Kanarese Nationalist daily of Belgaum, the "Samyukta Karnatak," which has been in the field for over two years and promises to attain to the rank of a first class paper under the auspices of the new Trust. We cordially welcome Mr. Diwakar's venture and wish it every success.

-PRESS VIEWS-

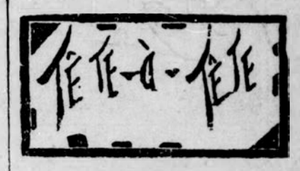
Concentrate On Enrolment Programme

We suggest that leaders should concentrate on a large Enrolment Programme of Congressmen in order to control the new register of electors and ensure the return in large numbers of Congressmen in the elections of 1936. If that is done, the clue to the next stage will reveal itself. After all, the question of the acceptance of office must be decided in the open Congress since the Bombay resolution is clearly in favour of rejection. Between Mr. Satyamurti and Sardar Sardul Singh there is a difference as to the way of doing it, but we submit that any resolution arrived at should be a plain matter-of-fact proposition intelligible to the people and not resting on the dialectical subtleties of leaders who could draw two meanings out of the same formula. The supreme need is to organize for an all-India campaign for the provincial elections in the spirit that animated the Assembly venture of 1934.—"Hindustan Times."

Wanted Practical Mindedness

If the Congress decides to leave the Cabinets alone, some of the non-Congress Hindus of the calibre of the present Ministers have the chance of being taken into the Cabinet. In Provinces with large Hindu majority the logic of events will in all probability force the decision of the Congress to accept ministry, if not for anything, at least to keep out men of the type of the present Ministers who are said to have supported the re-enactment of the so-called emergent laws. In Provinces like the Punjab and Bengal where due to the distribution of seats under the Communal Award it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for the Congress to capture the majority of the seats in the Legislature, acceptance of Ministry by the Congress would not be possible.

But as we stated in one of our previous articles, Ministries may be overthrown in alliance with other groups. Abstract theories may suggest one course of action, but the logic of circumstances may make the adoption of another course eminently desirable. Congress politics, let us hope, will be informed by practical-mindedness in the days to come.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."



By the way, will the new ones which have just received the Royal assent be called "Hoaringdon Reforms"?

* * * *

Italy Will Go Her Own Way.

Declares a headline.

But the trouble is that it happens to traverse foreign territory.

* * * *

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity again shook Quetta. The message adds, "No damage is, however, reported."

Strange! The debris were left intact!

* * * *

Sir Harry Haig says that the new constitution has been made to fit facts.

And, of course, facts were created to fit fictions, e.g. Trusteeship, Divine Mission, God's own Englishmen, etc.

* * * *

Italian feeling we are told, is that Abyssinia is Mussolini's strong card.

Cast by Italy, the slur on Signor Mussolini is just too bad, Since Abyssinia doesn't belong to Italy, the suggestion of cardsharping is unmistakable.

* * * *

"SO THIS IS THE GOVERNOR"

Boy Scout's Whispered Appreciation.

Headlines in a Loyalist paper. Good scout, brother. Congrats.

* * * *

The Punjab Sewak Sabha (whetever that is a parody of) is angry with the Congress for desiring to wreck the new constitution. In a note sent by the Sabha to Rajen Babu it says that "nothing could be more harmful to the interests of the country in general and of Hindus in particular....."

Good. But "nothing" is much too definitely exclusive even to serve as an exaggeration.

There must be exceptions. For instance, what about the Sewak Sabha?

* * * *

U. P. GOVERNOR AT MORADABAD.

Lady Haig Pleased With Brassware Exhibits.

—"Pioneer" headlines.

Among those present was Sir Mohamed Yaqub Moradabadi.

* * * *

"The Government of India Bill," says Mr. F. E. James, "marks an enormous advance in transferring power from the people of the United Kingdom to the people of India."

We thank Mr. James. He has suggested a nice (the Printer's Devil had made it into "mice"? little criterion for comparative study. If the "power" which the India Act "tranfers" is "enormous," find the value of

(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____

* * * *

He further said that "federation and central responsibility are inextricably mixed and you cannot have the one without the other."

Reminds one of the story of the camel and the cat but in this case the camel is missing.

* * * *

Addressing the Bombay Rotarians on the blessings of Ottawa, Mr. Clarke, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, pointed out that "there are many factors which make an examination of the benefits secured one of considerable difficulty."

Why many? Only one: the factor relating the benefits to Great Britain.

* * * *

In the peroration the Trade Commissioner hoped he had said sufficient to prove that "the Ottawa Trade Agreement has inaugurated a new era of closer and more profitable trading relations between the United Kingdom and India."

Quite, quite! Very "close" and very profitable to—— but we have said that before.

* * * *

A Delhi contemporary publishes a picture of the Maharajah of Kashmir, smiling, with a big sporting trophy in one hand and its pedestal in another—to illustrate the news announcing "Kashmir Surrenders Control of Gilgit."

* * * *

DOCTOR SCHUSCHNIGG MAY LOSE HIS MEMORY.

—London Paper.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, he hasn't.

* * * *

Soldier In Women's Disguise.

A hydra-headed monster!

Will Govt. Lift Ban On "Red Shirt" Organisation?

Frontier Resents Invidious Distinction

Dr. Khan Saheb Asks Govt. To Prove Charge Of Violence Against Khudai Kidmatgars

PESHAWAR, (By Mail)

Dr. Khan Sahib, M.L.A., in a statement to the Press says:—"The utter absence of any justification for maintaining the notification against the Khudai Khidmatgars or "Red Shirts" organisation in the North West Frontier Province has been pointed out by responsible people and organs of Indian public opinion throughout India.

A Misnomer

The name "Red Shirt" is a misnomer applied to the volunteers of the Frontier Province by alarmist publicists. It is misleading by reason of what "red" stands for in European politics. It originated from the fact that the volunteers wore coats dyed dark-red. The colour was chosen simply because the ingredients of the dye were cheap and easily available.

"THEY ARE SERVANTS OF GOD"

"Khudai Khidmatgar" means servant of God and is the name by which volunteers of the Frontier Province call themselves and are known to the people of the province. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, (Frontier Gandhi) and my elder brother) chose this name and preferred it to the obscure Arabic word for volunteer that had been suggested. The Frontier "Red Shirts" have not only nothing to do with Communists but have definitely abjured violence and are confirmed believers in God and morality. Every Khudai Khidmatgar is sworn with the Holy Quran in his hand, to non-violence and purity.

CHAMPION OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Why Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan adopted non-violence, the creed of the organisation, is best seen from his own words published in "Young India" of June 11, 1931: "My non-violence has almost become a matter of faith with me. I believed in Mahatma Gandhiji's Ahimsa before. But the unparalleled success of the experiment in my province has made me a confirmed champion of non-violence. God willing, I hope never to see my province take to violence. We know only too well the bitter results of violence from the blood feuds which spoil our fair name. We have an abundance of violence in our nature. It is good in our own interests to take a training in non-violence. Moreover, is not the Pathan amenable only to love and reason? He will go with you to Hell if you can win his heart, but you cannot force him even to go to Heaven. Such is the power of love over the Pathan. I want the Pathan to learn to do unto others as he would like to be done by. It may be, I may fall and a wave of violence may sweep over my province. I will then be content to take the verdict of fate against me. But it will not shake my ultimate faith in non-violence which my people need more than anybody else."

CONSTITUENT PART OF CONGRESS

The organisation was affiliated to the Congress by a formal resolution of the Working Committee at its meeting in August 1931 after a fairly searching inquiry into the constitution and the working of the body by persons specially deputed to visit the Frontier and examine the question. Since then it has been functioning as the Provincial Congress Committee subject to the direct jurisdiction and discipline of the Indian National Congress, and is in fact a constituent part of the Congress organisation in terms of the Government communique.

CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

An organisation should be judged on the basis of the pledge which members take and rules and regulations which govern its activities. To seek to go behind this, and to set on prejudice is not worthy of a Government that claims to be confident of its strength, and maintains judicial forms and procedure. If the Government has any proofs that the pledge of non-violence on which Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's organisation is built is a fraud and that the Khudai Khidmatgar is secretly pledged to violence, the Government should publish such evidence and justify their conclusions after giving an adequate opportunity to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his associates and colleagues to meet the charge. I am sure that there is and there can be no such evidence. It is true that there is a pre-conceived notion amongst the civil population of India and among Government officials that every Pathan is by nature, so to say, pledged to violence. Surely, this quality of the Frontier people should not prejudice the case of an organisation started among them on the basis of non-violence and for the express purpose of training the people in methods of peaceful agitation. Such an organisation should be all the more welcome to those who in common with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan do not want violence to rule the mentality of the Frontier.

CUSTOMARY CHARGE.

To treat the Khudai Khidmatgar organisation differently from the Congress. is to charge it with dishonesty and secret violence, which even worst opponents in the Province do not allege. No one can maintain that the oath of purity and non-violence which every Khudai Khitmatgar volunteer has taken on the Quran is merely a blind for violence. Whatever charges are made against the Red Shirt organisation are charges that it has become customary for officials to make against Congress and its volunteers as a whole viz. that they did not always succeed in being strictly non-violent and true to their professed creed. If such alleged lapses have not stood in the way of removing the ban on Congress, they should not prevent the same treatment being accorded to the affiliated organisation in the Frontier Province. The Khudai Khitmatgar has shown bravery and a capacity for suffering with strict adherence to non-violence under the gravest provocation in a manner that drew the admiration of all impartial observers. Those who talk loosely of their violent proclivities proceed more on prejudice and suspicion than on any data. The charge of actual violence against the Khudai Khidmatgars recently made in the Press in the name of the Hindu Mahasabha constitutes a grave disservice entirely unexpected at this juncture, besides being wholly false:

Much was once made of a statement of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, in the course of which, he merely reiterated the Lahore resolution of Independence. If Poorna Swaraj is permissible in the creed and in the declarations of Congressmen, it must be permissible and not misinterpreted in the case of the Red Shirts, as if it were an independent rebel organisation.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS.

The Government of India can still withdraw their prejudices if they will recognise the fact that the so-called "Red Shirt" leaders met formally on April 10, soon after Mahatma Gandhi's statement suspending civil disobedience was issued, and loyally accepted his decision. This was announced in all the newspapers. There can be thus nothing to prevent the application to them of the same principles as the Government has been morally compelled to follow in regard to the rest of the Congress.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

Congressmen in the Frontier Province are bound to resent the invidious distinction made against them. They are, however, also certain to look upon the decision of Government as both a challenge and a compliment. That they deserve the compliment none conversant with recent history will deny. But I doub the wisdom of the challenge. I still indulge the hope and the country expects that one of the acts with which the Government may follow up its clear statement will be the lifting of the ban on the Khudai Khitmatgars. That would be fair-play and no favour."—United Press.

On "India Bill"

WILL IT SATISFY THE NATION?

"Guardian's" Home Thrust *At Secretary Of State*

LONDON, Aug. 3.

"The Manchester Guardian" commenting on the India Bill says from first to last our statesmanship suffered because the Secretary of State for India was constantly tempted to think more of difficulties of carrying the Bill through Parliament, than the need of devising a constitution satisfactory to the Indian aspirations. The first task of Indian statesmen would be to create a national will. This cannot be evolved if Hindus, Muslims, and princes and "untouchables" insist to the last farthing on their claims. The deciding factor would be the amount of goodwill and moderation shown by the parties concerned.

"We too have a lesson to learn. We must accustom ourselves to negotiate with Indians on an equal footing."

"STARTLING"

The Liverpool "Daily Post" says the measure is great, almost startling. Many regard it with alarm but we have taken many such risks in our history and our experience justified them. We could hardly do less for India without creating greater dangers than the Bill does. Indians, in taking advantage of the opportunity are assured of Britain's sympathy and support.—Reuter.

TODD MAKES 128 (NOT OUT)

Closing Score In First Class Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches commenced to-day:—

Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire: Derby 314 (Skinner 59, Townsend 103 not out, Paine four 49). Warwick 57 for one.

Hampshire vs. Somerset: Hants 261 (Creese 77, Mead 94 not out, Wellard 5 for 74).

Kent vs. Gloucestershire: Kent 335 (Wooley 64, Todd 128 not out). Gloucester 29 for nil.

Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire: Leicester 137 (Clark four for 53, Perking 5 for 45). Northants 139 for 4.

Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire: Notts 345 for 8 (Harris 69, Heans 77).

Sussex vs. Middlesex: Sussex 363 (J Parks 57, James Langride 74).

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire: Yorks 225 (Leyland 58, Turner 57, Sibbles 5 for 56). Lancs 26 for 5.

Glamorgan vs. South Africans: South Africans 309, (Cameron 67 Mitchell 78). Glamorgan 108 for 3.

Essex vs. Worcestershire: Essex 372 (O Conner 68, Nichols 75, Howorth 5 for 62). Worcester 44 for nil.—Reuter's Special.

Cheltenham Win

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In the match between Cheltenham and Halleybury which commenced yesterday, Cheltenham won by 189 runs.

Cheltenhas 196 and 241 for 8 declared, (Carter 55, Pope 56). Halleybury 103 and 145.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. E. C. Gibson lunched at Government House on Saturday.

"BURMESTAN" DISASTER

Regrettable Loss To Scindia Co., Says Calcutta Manager

CALCUTTA, August 3.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Calcutta, made the following press statement in connection with the accident to their steamer "Burmestan" near Akyab, Tuesday afternoon:—

Latest advices received from Kyaukpyu unfortunately confirm the fact that R.M.S. (Burmestan" while being beached foundered and slowly sank, as the water came in rapidly. She is now a total loss and the Lloyd's Agent and the Bengal Burma Co's Manager at Akyab have proceeded to Kyaukpyu to investigate the position and make a report.

FOUNDERED ON ROCKY COAST

Reports state that the steamer struck some object below water, probably a derelict, which could not be seen from the ship and the mishap happened in the evening. The ship was under the charge of Capt. Baker, a senior and experienced Master of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., and there is no doubt that he tried to save the ship after she struck the derelict by trying to beach her, but unfortunately she foundered as the coastline is rocky and dangerous. It is stated that the weather has recently been none too favourable on the coast. Until full details are received and are investigated by a Marine Court of Inquiry which will be held at Akyab, it is impossible to know the causes of this accident.

It might be pointed out that this is the first loss of a steamer sustained by the Scindia Co., since its inception 16 years ago and none of its vessels has even suffered any serious damage owing to collision until now. R.M.S. "Burmestan" along with R.M.S. "Jalagopal" had been plying on the Aracan Coast and carrying the Royal Mails between Chittagong, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon since 1933. There is no doubt, however, that the mail service will not be allowed to be interrupted in any way and the owners contemplate substituting s.s. "Englestan" or s.s. "Jaladurga" on this run, whose place will be subsequently taken up by the R.M.S. "Jalagopal" in September when she returns after her annual survey from Calcutta.

REGRETTABLE LOSS

The loss of the R.M.S. "Burmestan" is all the more regrettable because since purchasing her from the B.I.S.N. Co., the owners had tried their best to improve the ship during the last two years. They had constructed sundecks which gave better and permanent shelter to deck passengers instead of canvas awnings to protect them from sun and rain and improvements had also been effected in regard to her speed and coal consumption. The ship sailed from Calcutta only on the 25th June last after completing her annual survey and after having all her machinery and equipment thoroughly overhauled and repaired.—United Press.

DISPUTE OVER DEGREES

All 'Varsities Must Recognise Them, Says Prof. Wadia

MADRAS, August 3.

The position of the inter-University Board in regard to the dispute between the Madras and Bombay Universities over the question of mutual recognition of their degrees was explained by Mr. A. R. Wadia, Secretary of the Board in an interview to the Press.

Prof. Wadia observed that the inter-University Board could not play the role of a superior issuing fiats to the different universities of India. Each university was a statutory body governed by its own Charter or Act.

It was an autonomous body responsible for the due discharge of the functions entrusted to it by the Charter or Act under which it came into existence.

QUESTION OF MUTUAL RECOGNITION

"The question of mutual recognition of degrees has been fraught with particular difficulties", said Prof. Wadia. "It has been considered by the Board time and again in one form or other.

"In 1932, the Board appointed a Committee composed of Prof. G. H. Langley, Prof A. A. Wadia and myself, and we submitted a report, pointing out that inter-university migration should be encouraged as an important means of overcoming provincialism.

"We also stated that it was certainly anomalous that the degrees of an Indian University should not be recognised by another Indian University, whilst they were recognised by a foreign University.

"In 1934, the Board made a recommendation to the universities of India in the shape of a resolution that the Matriculation or its equivalent, Intermediate and the Degree Examinations (which represent a completed stage of education) should be recognised.

"Short of direct interference the Board has done all it can to avoid conflicts between the universities, consistent with the fact that it is only an advisory body."—United Press.

Leave Abyssinia Alone To Pursue Her Path

Minister In London Tells Story Of 15 Years Of Progressive Rule

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A dinner to meet Dr. Martin the new Abyssinian Minister in London, was given by a group of Members of Parliament at the House of Commons last night. Mr. Rhys J. Davies, M.P., for West Houghton, presided.

Dr. Martin said that the root of the trouble appeared to him to be that while Italy, in a very kindly and philanthropic spirit wanted to take Ethiopia and to civilize its backward people, the headstrong Ethiopia stoutly refused to be Italianised. The main question was whether Ethiopia needed annexation by any other civilised country to encourage progress in knowledge and manufactures. He thought not, because he knew from personal knowledge extending over 37 years, that the people, after being excluded from all contact with the outer world for about 100 years, had made wonderful progress notwithstanding the lack of funds and means to establish a sufficient number of schools.

SURPRISING PROGRESS

During that period of 37 years he had visited the country thrice and every time he had been surprised at the progress made compared with the peoples of other Eastern countries. Domestic slavery, which provided the stick for their adversaries to belabour them with although it was not of the same kind as that in America some years ago, had been reduced to half its dimensions in years but notwithstanding the great progress made and considering the social and economic difficulties connected with it, it gave sufficient cause now to their well-wishers to wipe them off the face of the earth.

Referring to trade, Dr. Martin said while 37 years ago there were not half a dozen traders in the country, thousands were now trading and living peacefully in every part of the country except in the wild Dalakil and Samali countries which had not been brought under proper administration.

WELCOME REFORMS

Yet, just as was the case with wild tribes on the outskirts of even some of the British Colonies, the administration of justice and general administration had been improved, law had been modified, and a special Court of Appeal established at Addis Ababa. Proper prisons had been built and prisoners were better treated than in the past. A Parliament had been set up, schools were being established, soldiers trained, and hundreds of miles of road and scores of bridges had been built. Good houses had been constructed. People who knew not soap were now using it daily and were generally as clean as any people.

The standard of living had gone up 10 times and the people had 10 times the general knowledge about the outer world and other matters that they had 30 years ago. Most of that progress had taken place within the last 15 years under the enlightened and munificent reign of their beloved and progressive sovereign. If not in consideration of the people of Ethiopia, at all events in consideration of the wonderful work the Emperor had done, the country shou'd be left in peace to work out her own salvation and attain a high standard of knowledge and civilisation.

SAVE HER FROM BLOODSHED.

Ethiopia was in sore trouble and anxiety at present, and he was sure that Almighty God, who had protected her so far, would save her from bloodshed and disaster, through the means of British sense of fair play and justice, and through the moral and practical sympathy of all lovers of justice, whom he was sure he could count upon in the audience that night.—United Press.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA).

A dull and gloomy atmosphere pervades over all the markets. Operators are not enthusiastic and hence the markets are thin. With the clouds disappearing from the political horizon operators are inclined to take an optimistic view of things, but the memories of their bitter experiences in the past prevent them from fresh commitments without thinking twice. The Italo-Abyssinian dispute is as grave as ever. Both are mobilising their military resources; but an air of optimism still prevails in Geneva—a place of incurable optimism. The verbal statements of President Roosevelt that he has been pursuing in good faith, the policy of converting the vicious circle of credit deflation and falling prices into a virtuous circle of credit expansion and rising prices, have failed to infuse enthusiasm in the public. His unbroken silence on the question of the Silver purchasing policy is reponsible for the silver market remaining dormant. The absence of any news from Washington regarding the U.S. Administration loan to cotton growers this year, coupled with the reports of ideal weather conditions prevailing over the entire cotton belt, is responsible for the liquidation of a considerable portion of the long position in the cotton market, which in the absence of any support is sagging every day. It is rather strange that while the agriculturist is now having a peaceful time with the hope of bumper crops this year, the market operator sits restless with a heavy heart perhaps cursing nature for its beneficence. Are not the Governments responsible for such conflict of interests, and why do they not attempt the elimination of such conflict?

Another Rebuff

Already embarrassed by the continuous attacks of the constitutionalists, the U.S. Administration has received another rebuff by the decision of the Senate Banking Committee to return to the Senate the revised Gold clause bill. As a sequel to the decision of the Supreme Court over the gold clause cases in February last, a new bill at the instance of President Roosevelt has been introduced to reaffirm the policy of the United States to make payments to all holders of its securities on a dollar for dollar basis. The Administration sought an immediate and complete ban on all actions regarding the gold and note obligations of the Government. But the Senate Banking Committee has insisted that they be given six months' time to make good their claims. This decision, it is feared, will involve the Administration in heavy pecuniary loss.

The A.A.A. is labouring under an embarrassing financial position. In addition to the 12 cents loan, the Administration is committed to the payment of bonus upto 4 3/4 cents a pound on lands leased to them out of 1935-36 acreage under the A.A.A. restriction scheme. If the verdict of the Supreme Court in the appeal of the Administration against the decision of the Texas court that the processing taxes collected under A.A.A. are illegal, goes against the President Roosevelt, the U.S. Administration will be placed under serious predicament to find out sources from which the commitments are to be financed. But with the passage of the new A.A.A., as finally amended by the Senate, the President hopes to set right the house undaunted by the numerous obstacles he has to overcome before he reaches his destination.

Gold Bloc Saved

The recalling of Dr. Colijn to form the extra-parliamentary Cabinet, has saved the 'gold bloc' and particularly Holland, from the threatened crisis. Ever since the devaluation of the belga, the guilder is considered to be the weakest link in the 'gold bloc' and it is expected that Holland will follow the wise example of Belgium sooner or later. Holland, like other 'gold bloc' countries, is paying rather a heavy price for having maintained her currency at a high parity. By virtue of an over-valued currency Holland is also suffering from diminished exports and industrial protection. Dr. Colijn is now faced with the problem similar to what M. Van Zeeland had to face when he had to form the Cabinet in Belgium. But unlike M. Van Zeeland, M. Colijn with his orthodox views opposes the policy of deflation. But Dr. Colijn, despite his Herculean efforts, may not be able to prevent the exodus of gold as long as guilder is over-valued and Holland has not sufficient balances to pay for her external obligations. As long as the international stabilisation is not secured the position of the 'gold bloc' countries remains far from satisfactory.

New Rupee Loan

The announcement of the new rupee loan of the Government of India has imparted strength to the guilt-edged market with the result that there has been a good enquiry for all the medium dated loans and the 3 1/2 per cent paper has recorded a rise of one rupee. The new loan is intended for a modest sum of Rs. 15 crores and carries an interest of 3 per cent. Contrary to the anticipations of the market the issue of the new loan is fixed at Rs. 96 1/2 while the issue price of the Sterling loan is fixed £98. The innate financial strength of the Government of India does not justify the heavy discount offered and it may be said that the Government has erred unduly on the side of caution, especially in view of the splendid success of the sterling loan. The fact that the new rupee loan is quoted privately at a premium of as. 10 in the market ensures the success of the loan, and it will be no wonder if it is closed within a few minutes after opening on the 5th instant at 10 a.m.

The Government of India after having had success in issuing short and medium dated loans on a 3 per cent basis, is now to face the problem of placing the long-term debts on a similar basis thus effecting a considerable saving in the interest charges on the public debt. As there is no apparent likelihood of any rise in the long-term interest rates until industrial borrowing attains a much greater volume, a well defined policy of the Government of India for the conversion of the 3 1-2 per cent irredeemable paper to a new 3 per cent paper is needed.

CANADIAN BOXER CHARGED WITH MURDER

"I Did It" Reply To Detective When Arrested

LONDON (By Mail).

Raymond Bousquet, a Canadian cruiser-weight boxer, who has fought frequently in London under the name of Del Fontaine, was remanded in custody on a charge of murder at Lambeth on July 11.

Shots rang out in Aldred Road, Kennington, S.E., on the night of July 10 and Bousquet was accused of firing on Miss Hilda Meeks (21), until recently employed as a waitress in a West End hotel.

Miss Meeks died on the way to hospital, and her mother, Mrs. Meeks, aged about 43, is in King's College Hospital in a grave condition.

Bousquet, whose age was given as 30, and his address as D'Eynsford Road, Camberwell, was also charged with wounding Mrs. Meeks with intent to murder her.

Detective-Inspector Quinlan stated that at Carter Street Police Station Bousquet said:

"Yes, I did it. The letter that has been found on me explains everything, but I changed my mind in the house and I want to tell you what happened there.

"He then made a statement," said the inspector, "which I read over and he signed."

The magistrate (Sir Gervais Rentoul, K.C.) agreed that the statement should be put in later.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute

(Established: 1924)

Expert Training for Specialised Commercial Courses.

ORAL or POSTAL TUITION

For

Registered Accountants (R.A.) Corporation of Accountants (F.C.R.A.); Incorporated Secretaries Association (F.I.S.A.), Chartered Insurance Institute (A.C.I.I.), Institute of Bankers (London). Indian Institute of Bankers, L.C.C., D.Com. (I.M.C.), etc.

SPECIAL REVISION COACHING FOR R. A. FINAL EXAMINATION.

Free Prospectus on application at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Bombay.

In Defence Of Birth Control

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ARGUMENT FOR IT?

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Khambata's wonderful exposition of the above subject in your correspondence columns to-day is extremely amusing if not very sensible. He is apparently so much against birth control that he does not even care to get accurate information about it before he puts his valuable opinions before the public. If he had, he would have found out that there are no medicines which are effective for birth control. He mentions two classes of medicines in his interesting list of methods: (1) medicines known as contraceptives, and (4) medicines taken internally. I suppose the first class are taken externally. He should have known that local methods are the only methods advised by experts, except where a permanent effect is desired, in which case the surgical methods come in.

He says all these methods require clever handling and that as 80 per cent of the population is ignorant of the three R's, they cannot be taught to handle them properly. Apart from the simple and practically 80 per cent successful methods recently published by several authors, which require no skill at all, I may tell Dr. Khambata that even the so-called skilful methods can be taught to the illiterate. Dr. Khambata does not seem to know that the illiterate are not necessarily unintelligent, and it is intelligence that counts in this matter more than a knowledge of the three R's. This knowledge may enable you to read instructions, but not necessarily to follow them. The illiterate cannot read, but they can very often follow instructions given orally. For those who cannot, there are the simpler methods mentioned, which are somewhat less certain, but not useless. I have been giving instructions for birth control for the last fourteen years and know what I am talking about.

Whatever he means by his very poetic outburst about crimes, murders, suicides and what not, it is too sublime for anybody to make head or tail out of. Whatever he may mean by that, it is perfectly ridiculous to cite the Pope at this time of day. He may be the religious head of any number of people. Authority does not make anything morally right or wrong. If Roman Catholics listen to him, they deserve to take the consequences, and I may inform Dr. Khambata that even the Roman Catholics now consider it permissible to use the method of the so-called safe period, which happens not to be safe. If one method is permissible, why not any other, so long as it does not do any harm?

Dr. Khambata talks about birth control being unnatural. And yet I do not believe that he was born with the clothes he wears. This argument is so utterly stupid, that one is surprised to see it brought forward by people who ought to know better. All civilization is unnatural, and the one method advocated by these pseudo-moralists, viz., self-control, is the most unnatural of all, since it aims at suppressing a natural desire. But words seem to satisfy them, no matter whether they make any sense or not. The more practical, even among Roman Catholics, do manage to reconcile their religion to their convenience.

The most important argument for birth control is a woman's moral right to decide if and when she will conceive, without any interference from the Pope or Dr. Khambata. There are plenty of other arguments, but this is fundamental, and once people know how to prevent pregnancy, they will do it by any methods that may be within their reach. It is our business to teach people proper methods, lest they come to harm by using improper methods. Self-control is not only impracticable for the man in the street, but positively harmful, since the moderate use of all organs is necessary for health. The safe period is a deceptive method. Was Dr. Khambata asleep when he included surgical methods in his general remark that all the methods require clever handling? The surgical method requires no care on the part of the patient. Dr. Khambata may adopt any official attitude he likes, but he might be more careful.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

Girgaum, Bombay, Aug. 3.

Is This Relief?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under clause XX of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact poor residents of the coastal regions were permited to manufacture and collect salt under certain restrictins as to the quantity of production, mode of conveyance and the jurisdiction of barter or sale. Although the other terms of the Pact were subsequently treated as annulled, Government have, last year, reaffirmed in Gandhi-Schuster correspondence that the salt concessions still held good.

Government have called these concessions "A measure of relief to the poor."

In accordance with these concesions, some people of Ankola Taluka in this district of North Kanara, have been manufacturing salt from condensed sea water, either in prepared basins or in plots fallow lands situated on the salt water brook sides and have been bartering the produce within the restricted jurisdiction since 1932. Till 1934, Ankola town and the adjacent small villages became self-sufficient in salt produce. So far, the Government did not interfere with the production or the producers of salt.

This year the producers are asked to pay an additional tax for having used agricultural lands for non-agricultural purpose (manufacture of salt) and to this end the Government have sought help from the Bombay Land Revenue Code which empowers the Government to levy non-agricultural cess wherever agricultural lands are used to greater advantage towards non-agricultural purposes.

In these cases, however, Government have charged the highest permissible rates under the Land Revenue Code. Fallow agricultural rate of Rs. 3/ or so per acre. Best lands are generally assessed at the agricultural lands,-whenever used for non-agricultural purposes such as residential house-buildings, etc., are generally charged with a N.A. cess of not more than 5 times the normal agricultural cess. But there is provision under the code for the levy of N.A. cess on sq. yards, wherever the land is exceptionally favourably situated, such as in cases of growing towns and plots adjoining Railway stations, etc. To charge such rates in cases of fallow lands used for salt pans prepared by poor people in the enjoyment of the concessions ceded by Government by way of "Relief to the poor" is amazing. May it be noted that in the present case Government have charged a N.A. Cess of Rs. 50/ per acre i.e. more than 16 times the normal agricultural cess.

Will any of the M.L.Cs. please compel Government to state its policy in clear and honest words?—Yours, etc.,

ONE AGGRIEVED.

Ankola, July 30.

Free Dispensary For Vile Parle

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—Under the above caption, you have published in your Saturday's issue, a "report" of the proceedings of the meeting of the General Board of the Vile Parle Municipality held on Wednesday last. In that "report," your Vile Parle correspondent tries to make out that after a heated and dilatory debate, the majority decided to accept the offer of Mr. Mongee Amidas only Mr. Kalbag and myself dissenting. This means that we were opposed to the acceptance of the donor's generous gift.

The facts are that on the 8th June last, the Municipality at its general meeting unanimously passed a resolution gratefully accepting Shet Mongee's offer subject to certain conditions which the Municipality thought fit to impose. The most important clause was to the effect that the Municipality should have a discretion to charge a fee varying from anna one to annas two in the case of patients who were not poor and the income of whose family was over Rs. 600 per annum and that the treatment in all cases to be free. I seconded this resolution. The object of proposing a levy of a nominal fee was not only to discourage people of means to take free treatment but also to enable the Municipality to apply to Government for a grant-in-aid as under the Dispensary Rules, a nominal fee ought to be charged before such an application is made. Besides, in view of the parlous state of our finances and the impending transfer of the Local Board Dispensary at Andheri to our charge, we were not prepared to commit the Municipality to take an unlimited liability specially when it was even unable to maintain its sanitary service in an efficient manner. When therefore, the donor put forward his modified terms one of which was that the Municipality should not charge any fee for three years, although its contribution exceeded that of the donor, Mr. Kalbag moved an amendment (which I seconded)

"That the Municipality do undertake to contribute towards the maintenance of the Dispensary a sum ordinarily not exceeding Rs. 1,200 per annum in the first instance and the deficit, if any, should be met as far as possible by charging fees as per rates already resolved upon by the House, and if such proceeds do not cover the amount of deficit, the balance shall in that case be debited to the Municipal revenue."

Even Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt proposed a similar amendment but in the meantime, Mr. G. R. Desai turned up and when the latter proposed that the Municipality should accept the donor's three years' condition, Mr. Bhatt withdrew his and supported Mr. Desai. Opinion was sharply divided on this item and our amendment was defeated "by one vote." Your correspondent was, therefore, wrong in saying that only two of us were in the opposition. All other amendments to the terms and conditions proposed by us were carried unanimously.

Your correspondent further says that when Mr. Bhatt asked for a priority of the Dispensary item, the President ruled out the suggestion made by certain members that the agenda be considered "seriatim". This is not correct. Under the rules, priority can only be given with the leave of the House and it was readily given although one member said that all items were equally important and should be discussed in their proper order.

The meeting had been called at 7 p.m. (which is an odd hour on a week day) and proceedings could not be started till 7.15 as there was no quorum. The reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the preceding meeting took nearly half an hour and the proceedings actually started at 7.45. The first item pertaining to the adoption of accounts of last year was postponed as the audit of the same had not been completed and as there was some discussion regarding the delay in audit, another 15 minutes were wasted. The question regarding taking a permanent liability of financing a free Dispensary was sufficiently important to justify half an hour which was spent on this item. The meeting had to be adjourned at 8-30 p.m. as several members came to the meeting straight from their offices and places of business.

From the above, you will see that your correspondent's version of Wednesday's meeting of the Municipality was incorrect in material particulars. Either he was not present at the meeting or if he was, he was unable to follow the proceedings.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. BHENDE.

Vile Parle, August 4.

Motherland's Youth Society

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A short article has appeared on the Motherland's Youth Society in the Current Topics section in the Indo-Portuguese Review. I have decided to reply to the above article, lest it should appear that silence is consent.

The activities of the Society have been already reported from time to time in the Press, and those who may care, may well pay a visit to the office of the Society, to acquaint themselves with all its activities from the reports, proceedings and the files. Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund was organised and the money were directed earmarked to Babu Rajen Prasad's Relief Fund and the Society already possesses the receipt for the monies so directed. The surmise of the Editor regarding the resignation of Mr. Carlos da Cruz as Vice-President, is pitiable and the Society will willingly undertake to furnish a copy of the letter of resignation.—Yours, etc.,

L. A. DIAS,

Hon. General Secretary.

Wanted A Hindu Party

MAHASABHA SECRETARY'S OPEN LETTER TO MALAVIYA AND KELKAR

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.

Mr. Ganpat Rai, Honorary Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, has addressed the following letter to Pandit Malaviya, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. M. S. Aney and Dr. B. S. Moonje:—

My revered leaders,

I have taken courage to address you this open letter for the simple reason that you have been long-connected with nay, are founders of the Hindu Mahasabha, in that capacity you have shown your earnestness and feeling for the Hindu Cause. I find at present that you are going to organise parties for Provincial Councils and you would be seriously considering the selection of a suitable name for the party in embryo. I have already submitted to you my views but with a view to mobilise public opinion, in favour of my point of view, I am addressing this open letter to you. I humbly suggest that the Party's name should be "Hindu Party."

HIS REASONS.

The following are some of the reasons for prefering the Communal name to any idealistic or dogmatic name:—

1. The word "Hindu" is in itself significant of Hindu ideals of polity and we do not stand in need of foreign ideals to designate our political party.

2. So long the Hindus are not a free nation it is no use swearing by ideals and dogmas and thereby add to the division of the Hindus.

3. By adopting the name 'Hindu Party' it would be very easy for it to assume an all India character otherwise it would be confined to the Province of its origin as was the case of the Democratic Swaraj Party of Maharashtra.

4. The Communal Award has been designed to divide and subdivide the Hindus of the majority provinces because in the province where the Hindus are in minority such as Bengal, Punjab, Sindh and North-West Frontier, the Hindus are more than a match even for the Congress idealism as has been established by the last Assembly election. Therefore, it is the Hindus of the majority provinces who have to be guarded against the virus of divisions of castes, creeds and political parties.

Would you, therefore, revered leaders, of the Hindu community having laboured all your respective precious careers for the solidarity of the Hindu community, realise the urgent need of a common name of "Hindu Party" for the Hindus outside the Congress in all the provinces in India?—United Press.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN ARRESTED

Sequel To Disturbance At Dock Workers' Union

The differences of opinion between the President and the Vice-President were responsible for some disorderly scenes at the meeting of the dock workers' Union on Sunday morning at the maidan on the Thana Street, Dongri.

It appears that a meeting of the Union was scheduled to be held at 10 a. m. But Dr. M. R. Shetty, Vice-President of the Union got together, it appears, a few of his men and began the meeting at 9/30 a. m.

Exactly at 10 a. m. the scheduled time, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, President of the Union, accompanied by two others went to the place. Seeing Dr. Shetty in the Chair and the meeting in progress, Mr. Ali Bahadur, it appears, got annoyed, and rushing to the chair is stated to have asked Dr. Shetty who he was. At this great uproar ensued.

Sub-Inspector Mohamed Umar Khan of the Dongri police who was on the scene with a posse of constables, put Mr. Khan and his two men under arrest and marched them to the Dongri police station where they were charged with disorderly behaviour and released on a bail of Rs. 25 each.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's Statement

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, the President of Bombay Dock Workers' Union has issued the following statement in connection with Saturday's incident:—

The election meeting was fixed for 10 a.m. At about 9 a.m. I went to Poibawdi to bring, if possible, Mr. Ruiker and some other Office bearers of A.I.T.U.C. so that they might attend the election meeting. As I could not find them there and at Kamgar Maidan I returned and reached the place of the meeting at ten minutes to ten. Upto that time the supporters of my section were waiting for me outside the meeting place near the road. When I came I was informed that though the time announced for the meeting was 10 a.m. Dr. Shetty and his friends had read out their card of office-bearers at 9.25 a.m. and declared the election settled.

"Just before 10 a.m. I entered the meeting, but Dr. Shetty who was sitting in the chair told me that the election was over and only propaganda speeches were going on at that time. I was surprised at that reply and pointed out to the time in the clock tower in front of the meeting-place. According to the section 18 of the constitution of the Union, I asserted my right to preside over the meeting and hold election. This was resisted. What happened subsequently is a matter that is "sub judice" and I am not free to comment upon it at this stage. From this it is clear that no election was held at all and another date for election will have to be fixed. Let it be a free and open election and let the workers decide and choose their office-bearers.

THE TRAINING OF A LAWYER

(Continued from page 6.)

posed to be put in their charge.

(6) The teaching of law should be conducted under the supervision of a Joint Board of the University and the Bar Council.

The exact details of these proposals are less important at this stage than the directing principles; nevertheless, I have considered it desirable to make enough elaboration of the plan to indicate its feasibility. The breakdown of a detail or alteration of an item or items under close examination, will not, I trust, invalidate the whole plan if the outline holds firm.

I refuse to believe that the legal profession is overcrowded. I believe that there lies in India, an extensive unchartered area of public service, of which members of the legal profession are best fitted to be the explorers. Hitherto, all eyes have turned, and all energies have been concentrated towards pushing through the door of professional success. It is forgotten that the scheme of things has a wide domain of profitable employment, waiting to be won. Anything is better than enforced unemployment among lawyers. Socially and individually such leisure makes what ought to be a boon, a bane. The plan indicated above, is directed to the reduction of unemployment in the legal profession by means which would secure other results, themselves desirable.

The appointment of the Committee and the deep interest taken by the Chief Justice and the Vice-Chancellor in the subject of legal training augur well. Wishes cannot be forecasts but it is possible on this occasion to wish a good deal, in the hope that what is wished may be fulfilled.

WORLD EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

JODHPUR, (By Mail).

Rao Bahadur Thakur Chainsingh M.A. LL.B., F.R.E.S., of Pokaran, Minister-in-Charge, Justice and Education, Jodhpur State, left for England on the 27th July by Dutch Air-plane to attend the World Education Conference at Oxford from 10th to 17th August as India's representative.

A large number of friends and admirers including nobles and big Government Officials saw him off at the Jodhpur Aerodrome. He is expected to tour the Continent and return to India in the second week of October.

Continued from Column 7)

of consumers' interests, but as this matter has been adequately disposed of by successive Tariff Boards, it is not necessary for me to deal with it at length. Suffice it to say that the Indian Legislasure and the Government of India who are the custodians of consumers' interests may be relied upon to take their point of view into consideration before taking decisions of a far-reaching character in regard to the tariffs of this country.

Millowners Return To Charge

Assert Phenomenal Increase In Import Of Fents From Japan

The Bombay Millowners' Association have sent the following reply to the Japanese Yarns and Piece-goods Association:—

The statements made by this Association in its representation to Government are all based upon facts, and the Association will be prepared to substantiate them if called upon to do so. It may be that members of your Association do not, as pointed out by you, import a single yard of fents of any description, whether cotton or rayon. It may also be true that the members of your Association are "so scrupulously punctilious on this subject that they have bound their members by a unanimous resolution not to handle fents of any description." The fact remains, however, that the importation of fents from Japan into British India—no matter who was responsible for this—has gone up from 90,000 yards in the year 1931 to 25.6 million yards in 1934 and will be round about 37 million yards in the current year. It is also a fact that most of the "fents" recently imported are regular garment lengths of 3 to 4 yards of artificial silk piece-goods, which would not have been assessed at the lower rate of duty applicable to fents if they had been noticed by the customs authorities. It is again a fact that subsequent to the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese Treaty, hundreds of consignments of "spurious fents" from Japan have been detected by the Customs authorities and either reshipped or allowed to be imported under a quota certificate and the payment of the full rate of duty.

OBVIOUS INFERENCE.

The inference, therefore, is obvious that these imports do not consist of the usual "fents" known to the trade, which are usually damaged lengths, but real artificial silk piecegoods deliberately cut into special lengths for the purpose of avoiding the full duty of 4 annas per square yard. The Association is aware that fents are not covered by the Indo-Japanese Agreement, but that does not mean that Japan should be allowed to import anything other than "bona fide" fents under the lower rate of duty applicable to fents, and the purpose of the Association's representation was only to draw Government's attention to the desirability of taking early steps to counteract certain measures, which are being apparently resorted to get round the protective duties imposed under the Cotton Textile Industry Protection Act of 1934, and my Association is gratified to hear that, so far as the object of the representation is concerned, it has the full sympathy of your Association.

PROPOSED REMEDY.

You do not appear to agree with us in the matter of the remedy suggested, but on this point you are free to submit your own proposals to Government direct. You suggest that "if the Government of India desire a steady or increasing revenue from import duty on artificial silk piecegoods there can be one and one remedy only, namely, to reduce the existing murderous duty very substantially". The final decision in this matter entirely rests with the Government of India, but I may point out that it is the considered view of this Association that the existing duty—irrespective of the fact that from your point of view it is murderous—does not give adequate protection to the Indian Industry, and that the Government of India would be well advised to follow the patriotic lead given by the Government of Japan in the matter of protecting her own national industries against foreign penetration.

Your letter raises the question

(Continued in Column 5)

DUNLOP FORT

WITH THIS MODERN TYRE YOU CAN ENJOY TO THE FULL THE QUIET EFFICIENCY OF YOUR CAR

On July 16th John Cobb driving a Napier Railton Car, fitted with Dunlop Tyres, set up a new 24 hours World's Speed Record of 134·7 miles per hour.

20/6

Our London Letter

Support League Of Nations

New Direction For Indian Communists?

UNITED FRONT TO CHECK FASCISM

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 27.
(By Air Mail.)

Mr. Lloyd George's big campaign, proclaimed last week is likely to be still-born and will require some reviving treatment next October.

There is a strange national psychology in Great Britain to consider August and September as holidays months. Most people do some travelling or sea-side migration, but almost all of them enjoy a kind of mental laziness and politics generally remain dull as ditch-water. It is difficult to organise proper meetings except large outdoor gatherings for soap-box oratory. Such meetings will not satisfy David Lloyd George's idea of his own greatness of having large and influential representative meetings to open his formidable campaign. Toxthill bye-election in Liverpool was lost by the Conservative National candidate and the seat went back to Labour. This was partly due to the unwelcome support given by young Churchill of the India Defence League fame to the poor Conservative candidate. Even this friendship of somebody who was disloyal to the Party machine has induced about 9,000 Tory voters to abstain from voting and even to lose a seat to their Party opponents rather than encourage disloyalty in the Party ranks. This shows the rigour of Party machinery in British political life.

Many people in the Conservative rank as well as in the Labour ranks have been afraid of local opinion in their constituencies where with a superficial understanding Lloyd George's scheme has some popularity. With this fear of local opinion several Conservative and Labour candidates for the next election have declared themselves in support of "L. G." but they will have enough time during the holidays to think twice before taking any definite action during the election contrary to or even different from what their Parties decide. Thus these two-holiday months will damp down Mr. Lloyd George's campaign and he will have to devise some kind of blood transfusion to give new life to his pet scheme by October-November which are generally considered to be favourite months for political activities and meetings.

HIS SECOND STRING.

If, unfortunately, by that time, the Italo-Abyssinian situation takes an ugly shape "L. G.'s" scheme will be pushed in the background. He has, of course, provided a second string to his "New Deal" bow and he calls it a campaign for economic reconstruction and peace. But any military adventure of Italy will give the National Government of Britain a greater excuse to stand under the cloak of peace-makers before the British public and Mr. Lloyd George will be expected to safeguard national honour and national unity. He will be expected not to create a split in the British opinion in the face of any actual war crisis created by Italy. Thus I predict rather a discouraging outlook for Mr. Lloyd George till turkey time of Christmas.

GOVERNMENT'S LABOUR POLICY

To the surprise of Government supporters the Labour Opposition in Parliament on Tuesday night allowed a Conservative spokesman to continue the debate on the Special Areas Commission question and thus miss a chance of recording a vote against the Government. The Minister of Labour had a warm reception from the Opposition. His speech was punctuated with laughter and ironical cheers, and he had to shout almost at the top of his voice in order to get his speech over. This was his maiden speech as the Minister of Labour. "It was obvious," he said, "that the Government had not had time to consider the proposals of the report, which had only been published within a week. The Government were going to ask the Commissioner for the data on which the proposals were made and the Government would examine the data with the utmost care. This, of course, was the signal for the first ironical laughter from the Opposition Benches. As a Tory Opponent of the Government's Labour policy kept on denouncing the Government, the Labour members continued to cheer him. The result was that the time-honoured tradition of the House barred division being taken after 11 o'clock and the question fell without any serious consequence to the Government, whose policy was not well defended by the new Minister of Labour.

NEW COMMUNIST SLOGAN

In the meantime, the British press reports the activities of the world Communists at the headquarters in Moscow where the Communist International is at present in session. According to reports, which are not contradicted by the "Daily Worker", which is expected to represent the International in this country, 400 delegates from fifty countries, including Britain, India, Ireland, and other Dominions were treated to a new slogan, "Collaboration of all Left parties to save bourgeois democracies in order to check the advance of Fascism". The meeting was, of course, held behind closed doors in the House of Trade Unions, the former nobles' club. Mr. Harry Pollitt, the British-Communist leader, writing in the Moscow "Pravada" has indicated that his party in Britain will work for a return of a Labour Government in the next election. Communist parties are struggling to save the remains of bourgeois democracy in order to oppose the advance of Fascism, he explains. They are unable to remain indifferent to the way in which the bourgeoise is carrying on the Government, so they must establish co-operation with the Left Social-Democratic leaders and workers in a "United Front". For this reason the British Communist Party is striving, says Mr. Pollitt, for the return of a Labour Government to power, after which it will seek compliance with the demands for the "United Front".

Mr. Pollitt, according to the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", goes on to accuse the Labour Party of not working for power at next election but of preferring to play the part of constitutional Opposition to conceal from the workers its inability to fulfil its promises to bring about Socialism by Parliamentary procedure. Admitting the United Front's progress in Britain to have been slow he admits that the Communist Party has been devoting more attention to the unemployed than to the employed workers.

I have it on the authority of the headquarters of the British Communist Party that it has sent a letter to the Labour Party Executive proposing that they should meet representatives of the Communist party and the Independent Labour Party to "discuss the advisability of the Labour Party's calling a meeting of representatives of all working-class organisations, and peace bodies to consider ways and means of making such a great campaign in support of peace that it will result in the coming election in the complete and decisive defeat of the National Government and its armament policy." It is suggested that both parties should unite on August Bank Holiday in "demonstration for the preservation of peace."

INDIAN COMMUNISTS AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

This reminds me of the report conveyed to me two weeks earlier by a friend who not long ago met M. Litvinoff at Geneva. My informant, an Indian Labour leader, was assured by Litvinoff that he (Litvinoff) was personally of the opinion that the Indian Communist Party should not denounce the League of Nations or the International Labour Organisation of the League. In his opinion Indian Communists should support the League and its other auxiliaries. However, when asked why he was not calling upon the Third International to instruct their Indian comrades M. Litvinoff is reported to have said that he was creating ground for public opinion in his favour and when that was done, he was sure Indian Communists will be called upon to follow Litvinoff's lead.

A FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Eighteen months ago a group of about 150 people of some distinction in politics, literature, education, and the Churches signed a manifesto on "Liberty and Democratic Leadership". A second manifesto, giving a brief sketch of a practical policy, appeared in July 1934. Now, a year later, appears "The Next Five Years", in which the political ideas of the same group are expressed in the form a detailed programme The book describes itself as "an influential essay in political agreement by many influential signatories, representative of all shades of thought". The list includes men of several parties and of none; but all are tinged with one definable shade of thought. The signatories believe that private enterprise, private property operated for private profit—is and will continue to be the mainspring of economic life. They recognise that private enterprise has its grave shortcomings, that private profit may mean public loss. Nevertheless, they believe that these shortcomings are not so inherent in private enterprise that they are beyond control by the political organisation of the State. The signatories are whole-hearted champions of collective security so far as foreign affairs are concerned. The manifesto is thus stated to be a working basis for a Centre Party. Those who drafted the manifesto included Lord Allen of Hurtford, W. Arnold-Forster, A. Barratt Brown, Principal of Ruskin College, Harold MacMillan and Sir Arthur Slater. Among the signatories are Liberal and "Left" Conservative M.P.'s, half a dozen "Macdonalites", representatives of the Churches. Other interesting signatories include H. G. Wells, Julian Huxley, Eleanor Rathbone, Sir Montague Burton, Lawrence Binyon and J. A. Hobson.

Our Kathiawar Letter

BHAVNAGAR PORT DISPUTE STILL UNSETTLED

Sir Prabhashanker And Dhrangadhra

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 2.

The problem of the Bhavnagar port is still unsettled, and rumours are circulating in the city indicate that Bhavnagar will be a loser. For some months Japanese cloth is being smuggled into Bhavnagar from adjoining territories. In this connection some Bhavnagar merchants were also arrested by the Bhavnagar State police. Smuggling of Japanese cloth had become a well-known fact, and Government customs inspectors frequented Bhavnagar to trace the culprits. After Sir Prabhashanker Pattani's return to Bhavnagar a sum of one lac of rupees have been sanctioned to make the cordon line more vigorous. The State has resolved to open ten new centres to watch and check smuggling operations into Bhavnagar territory.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Hindustan Rubber Factory has been working here for the last six months. The factory has extended its electric line to a well where an electric motor has been installed to supply water to the factory. Some days ago an untouchable woman and her child was moving near that well. She happened to touch a live wire affixed to the ground and received a fatal shock. The boy also sustained serious injuries. The proprietors of the factory have given hundred rupees as compensation to the aged parents of the Harijan woman who died leaving children.

DISMISSAL OF WORKERS.

The Godhra Electricity Company has been working here for the last eight years. For some time past the authorities of the company have been removing workers who have been working in the power-house from the beginning. Uptil now forty workers have been dismissed for one reason or the other. Workers are being imported from Gujerat side and are paid more liberally. The State gave facilities to the Company when it was started. The workers who are inhabitants of Bhavnagar and working in the power-house are going to put their grievances before Sir P. Pattani.

BHAVNAGAR PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the prominent citizens of Bhavnagar was held at Mangal Mahel to consider and fix the dates of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad. The meeting was conspicuous by the presence of a large number of young workers. New members of the Reception Committee were enrolled and it was decided to write a letter to the Mahajan Association for their support.

GAEKWAR'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

A meeting of the officials and prominent persons was held at Amreli to consider the question of celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. It was also resolved to collect funds to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner.

SIR P PATTANI'S NEW ROLE.

In the absence of H. H. the Rajsaheb, Sir P. Pattani has it is reported been appointed as a political adviser in Dhrangadhra State.

Faith Of Sir Samuel Hoare

In World Of Unsettled Debts He Continues Steadfastly To "Face Facts"

By G. L. M. in "Indian Finance"

Sir Samuel Hoare nas implored the journalists of the world to "face facts." It is a pleasure to learn from such an impartial and disinterested person as Sir Samuel that when he was at the India Office, Sir Samuel himself always tried to face facts. Such a warm tribute to oneself shows that Sir Samuel can face facts even about himself and his achievements. I have not heard such eloquent and earnest exhortation to face facts since a man tried to sell me a second-hand typewriter, writes G. L. M. in "Indian Finance."

One regrets, however, that not merely foreign pressmen whom Sir Samuel addressed, but even some foreign rulers and governments do not have this factual outlook. Mussolini, for instance, is almost brutal in not facing the obvious fact that Abyssinia is not a part of Italy, while Egypt and Kenya are, in fact, parts of the British Empire. Hitler and Japan again ignore the fact that there is a League of Nations at Geneva. America occasionally overlooks the fact of Europe's existence though she is painfully conscious of the fact that she is a creditor of several European countries which, however, have forgotten the fact of their own indebtedness.

It is in this world of unsettled debts and boundaries and armament parities that such exponents of Realpolitiks as Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare continue steadfastly to face facts.

"Facing Facts"

Nor is this surprising. Mr. Philip Guedella observes somewhere that whenever a Britisher feels very sentimental, he describes the state of his mind as "Facing Facts." The Facts that Sir Samuel faced continuously while at the India Office were, he says, to recognise that the East was changing quickly, to try to make peace among conflicting sections and to make as many friends as possible. And, he is not slow to assure us, he succeeded in all these three aims. The changing conditions in the East demanded an Indian Federation with the Princes somehow fitted in the jig-saw puzzle so that unless a Government of India Bill was immediately enacted to render possible Federation at a future date, British India alone might attain responsible government. In order to achieve reconciliation, the most moderate demands of the Indian intelligentsia were summarily rejected. Lastly, Sir Samuel tried to establish personal contacts by inviting as many people to London on as many missions as possible and eventually by sending some of his friends (like Mr. Gandhi) to jail and others (like Sapru-Jayakar) into wilderness, while driving others (like the Princes) into sullen antagonism to the whole scheme which they were too discreet to express owing, of course, to close bonds of friendships with Sir Samuel.

And how did he face these Facts? Some of the inconvenient Facts—like the Congress—he sought to suppress; other Facts—like the views and advice and importunities of Round Tablers, Liberals and the British Indian Delegation to the J. P. C.—he simply ignored; yet other Facts—like the apprehensions of British commerce and the claims of the Services and the clamour of the Churchillites—he exaggerated and magnified; still other Facts—like the objection of the Princes and the inherent contradictions of a Federation between British India ad Princely India—he either declined to face or placed his own dispassionate interpretation on them. It is evident that what governed his policy were Facts and neither tact nor (Gandhi-Irwin) pact. Indeed, he went to the length of appointing a Fact-Finding Committee to find out Facts which he wanted to be faced and gave replies in Parliament or issued communiques which not only threw new light on old Facts but even created new Facts that were stranger than Fiction; and he constructed "settled facts" that unsettled men's minds and relations. Nevertheless, he resolutely refused enquiries to find out other kinds of Facts, such as, for instance, treatment of political prisoners. No fact is too stubborn for those who rule India's destiny from Whitehall. The Fact of imperialism is, after all, the most fundamental of all facts.

"Inarticulate Major Premise"

For, it is very important to know what Facts are to be faced; otherwise we might leave unfaced those Facts which ought to be faced and face some other Facts which ought not to be faced. All facts are not born free and equal—any more than all men. Facts, too, have to be faced with discrimination; those supporting your thesis should be faced and those which do not, should be unfaced. When Sherlock Holmes gathered facts in his search of the criminal he did not indiscriminately face all facts; he had a working hypothesis, an "inarticulate major premise" on the basis of which he proceeded to collect and shift the facts. One can no more face all the facts than can one be completely and absolutely impartial. Men who live differently face an entirely different set of facts; the mine-owner, for example, faces the facts of profits and royalties while the miner has to face the fact of wages and working conditons. Strong administrators like Sir Samuel, therefore, intuitively decide beforehand what are the facts and then unflinchingly face them.

Now there is no getting away from the terribly complex facts of the Indian situation. Communities and sections in this vast continent consisting of a fifth of the human race (alas for mankind!) with diverse slangs, marriage customs and funeral rites demand something that is analogous to Dominion Status, resembling responsible government and similar to self-government. But—in facing facts you always knock against a 'but'—it is a historical and geographical and therefore scientific fact that it is impossible to have "better government" in a Federation or a province in the East without special responsibilities and emergency powers and ordinances and Governor's Acts and Counsellors and Advisors and non-votable and untouchable charges on revenue and compensations for exchange fluctuations and security of tenure and pensions for Services.

"Individual Judgment"

It will be remembered that the American Declaration of Independence itself contained safeguards against unfair discrimination through its insistence on equality of all men and endowment of men with inalienable rights; Garibaldi and Cavour were both agreed about the need of reservations in constitutions, the only difference between them being as to whether it should take the form of "individual judgment" or "discretion."

Sir Samuel faced these Facts squarely at the Round Table Conferences. The main Fact he noted and which you have to bear in mind is that without safeguards, there is no government, much less anything analogous to self-government so that the more stringent and numerous the safeguards, the more complex and sound and modern and Oriental the transitional form of semi-responsible government. Sir Samuel wants us to face that Fact and "that Fact only." We should not go any further. We should not let ourselves face the fact that safeguards in other national constitutions are designed to protect the interests of the people themselves. Or, when you find yourself facing the rather unfortunate Fact that all the progressive and nationalist groups and politicians and organisations in the country unequivocally and unanimously condemn the constitution framed by you, turn, round and look the other way. Follow the example of the illustrious and Fact-facing statesman who, when confronted by hostile public opinion, quietly asked "how many fools does it take to make a public?"

For, men who face facts should always possess the presence of mind and the decency to look at some other facts when unwanted, facts face them. Because facts, in the ultimate analysis, are faith. And we know what is the faith of Sir Samuel Hoare. We can at least face 'that' fact without his help.

ANTI-WAR DAY AT JHANSI

JHANSI, Aug. 2.

The Jhansi Railway Workers celebrated anti-war day yesterday by a huge meeting held at Nagra. Mr. J. Benjamin presided. The following resolution was passed.

"This meeting of the railway workers protests against the war preparation by the great Powers of the World and resolves that if imperialist war breaks out the workers shall not take part in it."

Also available in a new tube containing smaller tablets at annas 10 nett per tube.

FLOODS CAUSED HAVOC BEFORE NEWS COULD BE FLASHED

With Immense Difficulty Residents Could Save Their Lives In Frontier Villages, Says Refugee Cobbler

RAWALPINDI, July 30.

Details are now available of the havoc caused by the floods in the N.-W. F. Province and the extent of the damage done by same to life and property, as harrowing tales of distress were narrated this morning by a Muslim cobbler, who arrived here along with five members of his family to take refuge in the house of their relative in a village near Rawalpindi.

"It was in the early hours of the morning of 16th July that a small rise in the waters of the Kalpani river was noticed by a party of zamindars, who hastened to the places round-about with a view to apprise the public of the impending danger. Before the news could be flashed across the towns and villages on the way, the floods had done the havoc.

"Before noon all the huts and buildings near the banks situated in Mardan and Hoti were completely washed away and it was with immense difficulty that the residents could save their lives.

"Majority of the inmates could not bring out their household effects, which they witnessed being taken away by the flood waters. The whole of Sarfraz Ganj, a flourishing trade centre, was evacuated in anticipation of the coming danger, otherwise the loss of property would have been aggravated. All the shops in the locality were completely ruined.

1923 FLOODS RECALLED.

It was after a period of twelve years that the present floods were experienced, although the rise of the water was about 3 feet below the range of 1923, yet the extent of the damage done to property is far greater than on the previous occasion. Over 500 houses are reported to have collapsed as a result of the recent floods while the actual loss estimated is about four lakhs. The canal barrier at Takhat Bai (an important Mandi in the Mardan district), was also damaged as a result of heavy rains, causing heavy losses in the market itself.

The Zem Nala, flowing near Tarangzei, was also in floods as a result of which most of the Katcha houses in the locality fell down.

So far two or three deaths are also reported, but the exact number of casualties cannot be ascertained.

Several hundred families have been rendered homeless. Although the Government is organising official relief measures, private efforts are also needed to supplement the work.—A.P.

$500,000,000 More Spent In '34 Than In '33 By Nations On Arms

Nations of the world spent 500,000,000 dollars more for national defence in 1934 than they did in 1933, the Armaments Year Book of the League of Nations discloses.

Outstanding in the publication was the fact that Soviet Russia has an army of nearly 1,000,000 men, far larger than those of other powers.

At the end of 1934 the strength of the Red Army was 940,000 men, but this figure does not include reserve and non-territorial forces. In 1933 the Soviet had 504,000 men and 30,300 officers in uniform.

Great Britain's land forces, exclusive of India but including general colonial and naval troops, were placed at 460,020.

Japan's army in 1934 was estimated at 299,824 men and 13,399 officers. Navy effectives for the Empire were 139,688.

The army of France last year was given as 360,496 in home territory with a total, including overseas forces, of 550,678.

The Year Book gives Germany's old armament figures, placing the army at 102,000 as of January 1, 1934, and says nothing about the new army and navy which the Reich is now creating.

Italy's average conscript army was given as 390,000.

The book placed the United States army at 137,679 men as at June 30, 1934. National Guard and reserves brought the number up to 439,240.

Total world warship tonnage in 1934 was estimated at 5,830,000 tons, as against 6,900,000 in 1913 on the eve of the outbreak of the World War.

The book said world expenditure for national defence last year was 4,900,000,000 dollars compared to 4,400,000,000 in 1933, based on the old parity of the gold dollar In 1925 the total cost was 3,500,000,000 dollars.

ARE YOU A PARENT?

Parents have to meet the expense of

EDUCATION
MARRIAGE
START IN LIFE

ONE OF OUR
SPECIAL POLICIES
WILL
REDUCE THE COST TO YOU

Let us advise you

Apply for our Booklet "The Child And The Future" and see what we say.

It costs you nothing, and → YOUR CHILD MAY BENEFIT

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
7, Council House Street CALCUTTA.

LIFE INSURANCE is the modern method by which men make the uncertain certain, and the unequal equal. It is the means by which success is guaranteed. It is part charity, and part business, BUT ALL COMMON SENSE.

LIMITED PAYMENT
LIFE POLICIES

NOTE:—The advantage of this plan is that the policy holder is relieved from the necessity of paying premiums in his old age, and knows the maximum amount of premiums he can be called upon to pay.

These policies, besides being non-forfeitable, acquire a surrender and a paid-up value after 2 years' premiums have been paid, and continue to participate in the profits of the society upto the time of the death of the assured even after the specified premiums have ceased.

Write for a prospectus or send for our representative

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,
Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ENDURANCE CYCLING

Ghosh Selected To Compete At Delhi

PATNA, Aug. 4.

Mr. S. Ghosh, the endurance cycling champion, who competed successfully about a month ago in a competition of endurance cycling at Calcutta, has been selected to compete at the All-India Endurance Cycling Tournament to be held at Delhi.

Mr. Ghosh was awarded the Viceroy's Gallantry Cross this year for valour and devotion to duty.—United Press.

FREE CRITICISM IS NOT SCANDALISING

Sir W. Jowitt Argues In 'Patrika' Contempt Case Appeal

"No Justification For Sending Them To Jail By This Summary Method"

"Free criticism is of the essence of sound institutions in our constitution, and if once you let it be thought that the Bench are above criticism, in the long run, you lose much ground, which you have gained. But I agree that criticism must be criticism and must not be scandalising and if this fairly comes within the view of scandalising, I have no more to say."

—Sir W. Jowitt

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, July 27.
(By Air Mail).

In the Committee Room "A" of the House of Lords on Tuesday, 23rd July, 1935, Lord Thankerton, Sir John Wallis and Sir Lancelot Sanderson heard a petition for special leave to appeal from the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal between Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and Tarit Kanti Biswas, Printer, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Petitioners) and the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal (Respondents).

Counsel for the Petitioners: Sir William A. Jowitt, K.C., Mr. J. M. Pringle and Mr. J. N. Watkins, instructed by Messrs. Watkins and Hunter of 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Counsel for the Respondents: Mr. A. M. Dunne, K.C. and Mr. W. Wallach, instructed by the Solicitor, India Office.

JOWITT ARGUES.

Sir William Jowitt: My Lords, in this case I appear with my learned friends Mr. Pringle and Mr. Watkins for the Petitioners, who ask for special leave to appeal against the decision of the High Court sitting at Calcutta, whereby the High Court sentenced the first Petitioner, Tusar Kanti Ghosh, to three months' imprisonment, the first Petitioner being the editor of a paper called the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," and the second Petitioner being the printer of the paper, the first as editor taking responsibility as editors do, although he had nothing to do with the article and knew nothing about it. As I have said he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The second Petitioner, the printer having a very inadequate knowledge of the English language, but he also being responsible as printer, was sentenced to one month.

Lord Thankerton: You may take it, Sir William, that their Lordships have read the Petition.

BENGAL COUNCIL ECHO

Sir William Jowitt: If your Lordship pleases. I may take it quite shortly. Your Lordships have seen what the article was, and your Lordships will no doubt have read sufficient from the judgments to know that the Court do not object to the first or second sentences: "We are glad to find that in the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday there was discussion about administration of the Calcutta High Court." The second sentence is: "Every word that Mr. N. K. Basu said was true." Mr. N. K. Basu had stated that the Judges were hobnobbing with the Executive. I might perhaps add this, that the independence of the Judges out there is a matter to which perhaps rightly or wisely certainly people attach the very highest importance, and this very paper had shortly before this, published an article criticising adversely the conduct of the Judges in asking the retiring Governor to some sort of reception at the Court of Justice, thinking that even that might impinge upon the complete and absolute independence of the Judges. It is a matter which this paper cared about very much; so that when Mr. N. K. Basu in the Legislative Debate said this, they said: "Every word of Mr. N. K. Basu was true." Then they go on—and this is really the sentence which is relied upon—"It is so unfortunate and regrettable that at the present day the Chief Justice and the Judges find a peculiar delight in hobnobbing with the Executive"—those are almost the 'ipsissima verba' of Mr. Basu himself—"With the result the judiciary is robbed of its independence which at one time attracted the admiration of the whole country." That is the substance of what Mr. Basu says, though not the 'ipsissima verba.' "The old order of things has vanished away." That is the part which is alleged to be the offence.

IMPORTANT SENTENCES

Sir Lancelot Sanderson: The next two sentences are also important, are they not?

Sir William Jowitt: If your Lordship pleases. "We wish the Chief Justice and the Judges appreciate the sentiments of the public."

Sir Lancelot Sanderson: "The generation that has gone by should be an ideal to them." They might take that as a compliment to themselves.

Sir William Jowitt: Yes, my Lord. The words on which they found are the words: "It is so unfortunate and regrettable that at the present day the Chief Justice and the Judges find a peculiar delight in hobnobbing with the Executive, with the result the judiciary is robbed of its independence which at one time attracted the admiration of the whole country."

Lord Thankerton: Sir William, would you mind telling me upon what ground you put it? What is your argument on this Petition?

A SIMILAR CASE.

Sir William Jowitt: I will tell your Lordships at once. There was a case only the other day, which I had after receiving these papers, from the Allahabad High Court—a very similar case—on which I came to ask your Lordships in the Privy Council for special leave to appeal. Their Lordships declined to give me leave to appeal. I put my case then upon two grounds. I have only one of those grounds open to me now.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson: Was that a contempt of Court case?

Sir William Jowitt: Yes, my Lord.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson: Was I sitting then?

"COURT OF RECORD"

Sir William Jowitt: Yes, my Lord. It was something to do with elections to the Bar Council, and it was said that many of the Judges had been completely undeserving barristers, or something of that sort. There was a question also as to whether the Court of Allahabad, not being a High Court which had inherited the common law of England, was a Court of Record.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson: Yes, I remember the case now.

Sir William Jowitt: There is no doubt this Court is a Court of Record and, secondly, there is no doubt that it is a Court of Record which had inherited the old common law. There are many cases, which have been really twisted and misunderstood, which have said that the Court itself must be the judge of what or what does not constitute contempt. In one of the celebrated cases the Privy Council through Lord Chelmsford said that leave to appeal in such a case ought not to have been given. I would point this out that those cases where those observations were made were all cases where something had been done 'ex facie' the Court, where in the particular case the advocate or litigant had offensively interrupted the Judges or misbehaved in some way. In that sort of case it is quite obvious that one cannot get a proper record of what takes place by a Shorthand Note. It may depend upon a gesture or tone of voice, and one knows in such a case that it is a perfectly sound rule to say that the Court must judge. Where you have contempt such as this, not committed 'ex facie' the Court, a contempt which consists in putting something into a newspaper, I submit a different principle applies, and difficult though it may be to draw a line, yet I would say this: The Courts have said that this is a most delicate jurisdiction; it is a jurisdiction with regard to which of necessity the Judges are judges in some sense in their own cases. It is a jurisdiction which certainly ought not to be extended, and it is of vital importance that you should not impinge upon the principle that criticism of the Bench, once a case is over, is allowed This is criticism; it is not in reference to any particular case; it still less is in reference to any pending case, and I would say that then comes a point when, difficult though it be to draw a line, at which your Lordships might fairly say this matter really is not one which the Court can, if they properly direct themselves, regard as contempt of Court.

SUMMARY COMMITAL

Lord Thankerton: In England am I right in thinking that if the High Court pronounces a summary commital, you could not go either to the Court of Criminal Appeal or any Court of Appeal?

Sir William Jowitt: That would be so, my Lord.

Lord Thankerton: There is no appeal at all?

Sir William Jowitt: There is no appeal at all.

Lord Thankerton: I cannot at present see any difference between the class of case. Providing they are protecting the Court against contempt of Court by this process, the fact of whether it is 'ex facie' the Court or not, may be very good matter for the Court to decide what is the appropriate method of proceeding, whether by Information or Indictment or Committal; but the inherent power is surely the same. At present I do not see any difference.

Sir William Jowitt: I appreciate the force of that observation, my Lord, if I may say so, with respect

Lord Thankerton: Every subject of His Majesty has access to the Crown, and that is what enables you to come here.

Sir William Jowitt: Yes, my Lord; that is all I can say.

Lord Thankerton: We cannot fail to look at what the circumstances are.

"BORDERLINE CASE"

Sir William Jowitt: I agree, my Lord, if I may say so, with respect, with every word your Lordships have said. I think I should further say this: If this was fairly to be said to be a border-line case, or anything of that sort, your Lordships might well say: This Court had decided and we should not interfere. On the other hand, my Lords, I do say that there comes a time when the doctrine of contempt may be extended to such a dangerous extent that you may have a Court so construing it as to lead your Lordships to say: This Court must have failed to understand that criticism, even pungent criticism, is not only allowed but is encouraged. Bentham himself said that it was of the utmost importance that such should exist. Lord Morris in the celebrated judgment said the same thing.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson: Is that argument open to you in this case when all the Judges have found that this is contempt of Court? Even Mr. Justice Mookerjee found it against you.

Sir William Jowitt: Yes, my Lord, every one of them found it was contempt of Court. It is a matter for your Lordships. If after looking at this matter your Lordships say they might have found it was contempt; I have nothing more to say.

Lord Thankerton: Is not your real ground—in one sense it is a wrong phrase: that there was no evidence; nothing upon which they could reasonably find contempt of Court, and, therefore, jurisdiction did not arise?

Sir William Jowitt: Yes, my Lord, that is the ground on which I put it. The second point is this, and this is the point on which Mr. Justice Mukerjee who was the senior Judge sitting—a Judge of very great experience—took this view. He agreed with the majority that this was contempt of Court, but he said it is not that class of contempt which justifies the Court acting "brev manu," and punishing by punishment in this Court.

Lord Thankerton: It is a criminal class of contempt, is it not?

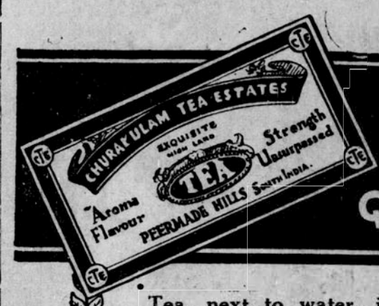
Sir W. Jowitt: Yes my Lord.

Lord Thankerton: Scandalising the Court?

ACCUSED'S RIGHT.

Sir W. Jowitt: Yes, my Lord. There is a special section in the Criminal Procedure Code, Section 194, under which a person accused has a right to put his case before a Jury. "The High Court, may take cognisance of any offence upon a commitment made to it in the manner herein after provided. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any letters patent granted under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, (of the Government of India Act, 1915), or any other provision of

(Continued on page 12).



LABEL OF QUALITY

Tea, next to water, is the cheapest drink in India. For the best brew, for aroma and for flavour in tea, look for our label, the LABEL OF QUALITY. We can assure you of the purity of our goods, as fresh consignments are received from our own gardens every week.

CALL FOR

CHURAKULAM TEA

CHURAKULAM TEA DEPOT
404 KALBADEVI ROAD . . . BOMBAY

There is nothing better than the:---

KRUPP
OIL EXPELLER

Apply to :—

KRUPP INDIAN TRADING Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in Germany
Bombay, P.O.B. 660. Thackersey House, Ballard Estate.

AVENOL ON ARDUOUS TASKS AHEAD

Only Hope Is Co-ordinated Action Under Collective Rules

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

The full text of the Broadcast speech by M. Avenol, the Secretary General of the League of Nations runs as follows:—

"I appreciate very much the opportunity given to me to broadcast a short message to you to-night.

I am not a stranger in this country and as Secretary-General of the League of Nations, I have considered it a duty to renew periodically my personal contacts with members of your Government. The main purpose of my visit this week was to meet Sir Samuel Hoare on his assuming the distinguished office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I have had the privilege and benefit of discussing with him, and also with the Prime Minister and Mr. Eden, some of the matters before the League. It is not my function to enter into negotiations. That is the function of the Governments. But as their servant in the League, I have to consult them as they from time to time consult me, about the way League problems should be approached.

These are difficult times, requiring all the courage and all the caution of those responsible for the conduct of affairs. The long and arduous tasks ahead of us, if peace is to be effectively established and prosperity restored, constitute a challenge to all who believe that the only hope of ultimate success is coordinated action under collective rules. Of course, there will always be ups and downs, and we must preserve our sense of proportion, refusing to allow ourselves to be unduly discouraged, unduly impatient, or, shall I add, unduly elated? But what will be the alternative if we discard the rules of the Covenant in international relations? In present-day conditions it would mean chaos. Whatever you may think about the League, it remains the only actual expression of the practical need for States to seek together, on a basis of mutual obligation, saner and safer ways of international adjustment.

There is no reason to despair when it is faced with a setback and there is still less reason to forget its considerable achievements. It has shown that it can respond to present needs and there are millions throughout the world who look to it to do so. Did anyone ever suppose that the progress of the League would always be plain sailing?

So far as this great country is concerned, I have yet to find in its history any sign of its being daunted by difficult or dangerous situations, and having based its policy on the League, it is not in its nature to turn aside when obstacles arise. It has given many proofs that its responsible leaders have the support of a great and mature public opinion in their resolve to contribute all in their power to the maintenance and development of peace through the League.

I have never altogether believed in Great Britain's self-accusation of "muddling through." Its undiminished energy and enterprise belie it. But there is a human element of truth in the expression, and why should we pretend that a human institution like the League is altogether free from it? What is essential is that the League should be inspired by faith, courage and tenacity. This inspiration may be a British contribution. I am quite certain that so long as this country and all the nations of the British Commonwealth, acting with other States of like mind adhere to their policy of supporting the League, we can go forward with confidence. Remember that this generation is shaping the world's destinies for a long time to come. It is a great responsibility. I have no fear that the British people will fail to face it."—A.P.

N.I.P.

THE HIGH GRADE

PETROL
KEROSENE
DIESEL OILS

For further particulars watch the Columns of this Paper.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

P. S. C. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS (1930-35) by J. A. Vatsayana, M.A., M.Sc. 2nd Ed. Rs. 3/8. IMPERIAL MINISTERIAL (including) Typist and Routine Grade) Examinations 1930-1934). Questions with Answers by Record Holders Re. 1. HAND BOOK OF PRECIS WRITING by Prof. Matthews M. A. Re. 1/8. HANDBOOK OF VIVA VOCE. Re. 1/8. HAND BOOK OF PROOF Correcting. Re. -/8/-. INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE EXAMINATIONS Questions with answers Rs. 1/8. CAREERS, LAHORE.

MenMadeYoung

Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

BANISH THE CURSE OF CONSTIPATION

Quickly, Safely and Pleasantly in a few hours

Enjoy life to the full and keep 100 per cent. fit. Start taking Castophene to-day and banish the curse of Constipation for ever. Castophene purifies the blood stream, by keeping the internal passages and organs clear. It improves digestion and you derive the maximum benefit from your food. There is no reaction afterwards, because Castophene is the permanent way of keeping well and happy. Castophene is very pleasant to take—it tastes like chocolate—and is absolutely harmless, the safest laxative ever introduced. All Chemists and dealers sell it, in bottles of 25, 50 and 100 chocolates and also in packets of 3 chocolates.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess St., Bombay.
109.

INSURANCE MEN WANTING AN AGENCY IN WHICH THEY CAN MAKE MONEY NOW SHOULD WRITE TO

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD
APOLLO ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

No Passport Difficulties For Indian Socialists

MR. BUTLER'S DECLARATION

LONDON, July 26 (By Air Mail)

The following is the official report of the questions asked in the House of Commons regarding Mr. M. R. Masani's passport:—

Mr. D. Grenfell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India why the passport issued by the Foreign Office to Mr. M. R. Masani, No. 219993, 1930, has been impounded although Mr. Masani, is a British subject, and whether he will take steps to restore to Mr. Masani full facilities and the use of a British passport for travel purposes on the same terms as other British subjects?

Mr. Butler: The passport was impounded and renewal was refused at the request of the Government of India, who considered that Mr. Masani's activities in India were such as to make it undesirable that he should be in possession of a passport for travel abroad. My noble friend is not prepared to agree that his passport shall be returned to him but an emergency certificate valid for his return to India will be issued to him when required.

Mr. Grenfell: Is there any account of any offence committed by this British subject? Is Mr. Masani charged with any definite offence against the law of India or of Britain?

Mr. Bulter: The Government of India inform us that they consider his activities in connection with Communism make it undesirable that he should travel abroad, and they refused him a passport.

Mr. Grenfell: Will the hon. Gentleman inquire or cause inquiries to be made, to see whether the charge of being a Communist is a true one, and is it not the case that this man is a prominent member of the Indian Socialist Society, a constitutional and legal society, working within the Congress party in India, and is not a member of the Communist Party at all?

Mr. Butler: I would remind the hon. Gentleman that it is not the policy of the Government to refuse passport, facilities to Indian Socialists as such, but we are informed by the Indian Government that owing to his Communist activities, he does not deserve a passport for travelling abroad, and in these circumstances my Noble Friend is not willing to give him a passport.

"IS THERE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS?"

Mr. Grenfell: If on inquiry it is found that even that charge is unfounded, will his passport be returned to him?

Colonel Wedgwood: May I ask whether the excellent answer of the Under-Secretary referring to the safety of Socialists travelling abroad applies to Communists, or is there a distinction between Communists and Socialists?

Mr. T. Williams: Will the hon. Gentleman have further inquiries made to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the statement with regard to Communism; and is he aware that Mr. Masani himself definitely dissociated himself altogether from any Communist activity, and in the circumstances, does he not think that the passport ought to be returned?

Mr. Butler: The questions which have been put to me by hon. Gentlemen and right hon. Gentlemen will certainly be conveyed to the Government of India, but our definite information from the Government of India is contrary to that which has been prevailing here.

Mr. Atlee: Is Communism forbidden in India?

Emancipation For Workers Of World

Will British Labour Call Upon Indian People To Summon Constituent Assembly? Asks Masani

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, July 27: (By Air Mail).

I was rather disappointed by the attendance of Labour members of Parliament and Labour candidates for the General Election in the Committee Room of the House on Wednesday afternoon to hear Mr. M.R. Masani.

The meeting was convened by three Labour members and Mr. Arthur Grenfell presided. Amongst those 19, who attended the meeting, included Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. Tom Williams (one of the signatories convening the meeting), Mr. Leonard Matters, Miss Monica Whatley. Only two members of Parliament were present and the excuse put forth by Mr. Grenfell that others could not come due to Parliamentary duties in the House, did not carry much weight with the audience.

Not Welcome to Labour Party?

On Wednesday afternoon when Mr. Masani addressed his audience, the House was engaged in the discussion of the Vote for the Mines Department of the Board of Trade. The House was in the Committee and surely Mr. Masani deserved a better recognition for all the trouble that he took to come to London to represent the case of the Indian Congress Socialists at the request of the Labour Party's "Left Wing."

Perhaps it may be, that Mr. Masani was not welcome to the Labour Party, as he represented something identical to the views of men like Sir Stafford Cripps, Professor Harold Laski, Mr. H.N. Brailsford. However, even members of this group of the Labour Party who are prospective candidates, were conspicuous by their absence. One could not help asking: "Where is Stafford Cripps?" "Where is Mr. Laski?"

Mr. Masani's Assurance.

Mr. Masani, at the outset, assured his Labour comrades that he was there to speak to them frankly, not as an outsider, but as one of them—one Socialist Comrade speaking to another. The Indian comrade gave a detailed history of the evolution of his new Party. After dividing the anti-Imperialist forces into two camps, the Congressmen and the Communists, Mr. Masani declared that the role of his party was to bring these two anti-Imperialist forces together and to build up a much bigger and sounder nationalist movement in India.

"We are to-day very strong body in Indian politics," declared Mr. Masani, who added, "This shows that the line of action and the programme that we have drafted for the Party is correct." Mr. Masani criticised the policy of the Labour leaders in asking the Indian people to work the new Indian reforms. He said that was a wrong advice inasmuch as it would lead the Indian people to play in the hands of the imperialist forces. Mr. Masani expressed a fear that the Hasting resolution of the Labour Party Conference on India was an expression of the use of the term "self-determination" in a spirit of delay. Dealing with the Attlee Minority Report of the Joint Select Committee, Mr. Masani asserted that the proper course for the Minority members of the Committee was not to draw up an alternative report, as was done, but to tell the British Parliament that it was not the job of the Imperial Parliament to draft a constitution for India, which ought to be drafted by the Indians themselves. For such a stand, the Labour Minority could have looked to the Hastings resolution of self-determination for the people of India. That opportunity was lost and on the top of it, men like Mr. Lansbury had advised the people of India to work the new Constitution!

Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Masani called upon the British Labour Movement to make another declaration that of calling upon the people of India to summon a Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult suffrage. He hoped that these declarations will lead to the emancipation not only of Indian workers but also of the British workers.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nehra and members of the Central Hindu Society of Great Britain were "At Home" on Friday afternoon to meet His Highness the Maharajah Sadashiv Rao Kashi Sahib Pawar Dewas II at the Hotel Great Central, W. 1. Amongst those who accepted the invitation to be present were the following: Lord and Lady Sinha, Prince Y. B. Pawar, Sir B. N. Mitra, H. E. Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, Sir Arthur and Lady Bannerman, Lady Pinhey, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee Mr. Manoharlal, and Mr. G. D. Birla.

SIKAR SITUATION IMPROVES

Jat Mahasabha Secretary Sees Bright Prospects Of Real & Lasting Settlement

Mr. Jhamman Singh, Advocate of Aligarh has issued the following statement:—

By the special permission of Mr. F. S. Young, the Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur State and Capt. A. W. L. Webb the Senior Officer of the Sikar Thikana I paid a visit to Sikar and to some of the places connected with the deplorable incidents of Khuri and Kudan. I had a long and free discussions both with Mr. Young and Captain Webb. I also held conversation with some of the intelligent representatives of the Jat population. I am issuing this statement on the basis of the impressions which I formed during the period (15th to 19th July) I was in Sikar and Jaipur. I am the Secretary of the All-India Jat Mahasabha but I desire to make it quite clear that I did not go there as a delegate of the Jat Mahasabha nor I am issuing this statement as its representative.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

The incidents connected with what is known as the Sikar Jat agitation have a history of their own. I have no desire to enter into a discussion of the merits and demerits of these incidents. What I desire to bring out is the improvement, which has taken place in the situation and the bright prospects of a real and lasting settlement of the Sikar problem.

(1) Seventy-one Kudan accused persons have been released U/S 562 Cr.P.C. I understand that similar action has been taken or will shortly be taken in respect of Khuri accused. (2) An officer with experience of land revenue settlement is shortly to be appointed with instructions to measure the land cultivated by the Jats, decide the nature of their rights in the land cultivated by them and assess these lands to a reasonable scale of land revenue. (3) The various Lags and Begars have already been abolished and Jats may look forward to a time when they will know their exact rights and liabilities in respect of their lands. These rights and liabilities will no longer be uncertain or a matter of mere speculation. On the restoration of peace and mutual good-will other important reforms in the administration are also expected to be undertaken at no distant date.

ACTION AGAINST GUILTY OFFICIALS

(4) Some of the officials who were guilty of excesses towards the Jats have already been punished and some other cases are under the active consideration of the authorities. Monthly allowances to the surviving near relations of those who were killed at Kudan have in some cases been already granted and more may be expected in other suitable cases. I shall be disclosing no secret in announcing that before I discussed the matter before Captain Webb only one widow was in receipt of such allowance. Captain Webb on my representation kindly agreed to sanction three other allowances and promised to look into other deserving cases.

The most hopeful feature of the situation is that I found a real and strong under-current of sympathy, actuating Mr. Young and Captain Webb, who are sincere well-wishers of Jats. It is true that on the reports of subordinate officers Captain Webb has been led to adopt measures, which have been seemed harsh to all the Jats whether in Sikar or outside, but it would not be undesirable to make a reasonable allowance for the fact that when an Executive Officer has to deal with a complicated and perplexing situation he can be easily betrayed into an error of judgment resulting in harshness or injustice.

STATE HELP FOR EDUCATION.

It is proposed to award scholarships to poor Jat students unable in Jaipur and Pilani Colleges. A Girls' School under the supervision of Mrs. Webb has been started at Sikar. There are 35 seats vacant in Sikar Boarding House. Any Jat students of the Thikana may get their admission there and the poor ones among them will get support from the State for their expenses in the Boarding House.

All the concessions to which reference has been made in the proceeding paragraphs strongly point out the direction of a bright future and I can consciously advise my Jat brethren to settle down to their agricultural pursuits and help Captain Webb and other local Officers in the task of restoring conditions of peace, prosperity and mutual good-will.

APPEAL TO AUTHORITIES

Before I conclude the statement I must draw the attention of the responsible authorities to the great need of completing their task of conciliation by reconsidering and revising their order of externment against certain workers of Jat Mahasabha and definitely withdrawing their order declaring the Jat Panchayat of Sikar as an unlawful Association. Further I have no doubt that the declarations of August, 1934 and March 1935 with regard to the rights and concessions to be granted to the Jats will be given full effect to without any further delay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Estd. 1897

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS.

	1925 Rs.	1935 Rs.
Income	45,50,127	73,28,467
New Assurances	78,07,000	1,47,57,880
Total Assets	2,46,08,120	4,50,03,372
Assurances in force... ...	6,95,93,793	11,56,12,828

Balance Sheet will be sent on Application.

Head Office: Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.

ALIJM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

4711
Tosca
Perfume · Eau de Cologne
Powder · Cream · Soap
Lotion · Brillantine
"4711" Tosca Compact and Loose Powder
For all complexions — adhering perfectly and practically indetectable. As powder base: "4711" Tosca Vanishing Cream or Matt-Creme
Perfume — Beauty's Exclamation-Mark!
But it should never be obtrusive. Use "4711" Tosca, the Perfume of Romance, and supplement it by the dainty toiletries diffusing its captivating scent.
Soap — of creamy lather and lasting perfume •
Lotion — to make your hair soft and fragrant •
Brillantine — ensuring neatness and gloss.
Eau de Cologne — the freshness of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne with the fragrance of "4711" Tosca.

Cologne And "4711"

(From A Correspondent).

Where the Paris-Warsaw Express crosses Europe's most romantic river, Cologne Cathedral lifts its twin spires above the noise and bustle of the crowded city streets below. Here is the ancient site of Colonia Agrippina, outpost of Imperial Rome at the height of her power; here, too, is the source of that delightful wonder water: Eau de Cologne. From the old metropolis on the Rhine, the fame of this fragrant refresher spread to the four corners of the globe, until it has today become not merely a passing fashion but a toilet necessity for the worldly wise. Indeed, how better to refresh tired nerves and muscles after a strenuous day than by a lavish dash of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne in your bath-water! Inhaled from the handkerchief or dabbed on forehead and temples, it banishes headache and brain fag, sprayed in the sick room, it sweetens the atmosphere and renders it fragrant and cool. Truly, life would be a great deal poorer to-day without the romantic charm of Eau de Cologne as a link with a colourful past. Cologne and "4711"—they are two names indeed which it would be difficult to blot out from the brilliant galaxy of human history.

Your Kidneys Govern Health

Many people do not realize that slow action of the kidneys is directly responsible for many ailments, such as nervousness, getting up nights, indigestion, dizziness, black spots before the eyes, leg pains, headaches, rheumatism, lumbago, dark circles under the eyes, loss of vitality, acidity, burning, smarting and itching.

The reason for this is that your blood passes through your kidneys over 200 times an hour, so that the kidneys can remove acids, poisons, and waste matter from the blood. If the kidneys slow down and do not work right, then these acids and poisons remain in your system and cause many diseases.

Your kidneys need help from time to time just the same as your bowels, and it takes a special medicine to help the kidneys work properly. Fortunately for sufferers, there is a prescription now available at all chemists and druggists which is very inexpensive and yet which works with miraculous speed in helping the kidneys work normally. This prescription, called Cystex, is recommended and endorsed by doctors in many different countries, and is so successful that it is guaranteed to fit your case exactly or money back on return of empty package.

If you are suffering from some disease and have been unable to get help, it is probable that your kidneys may be at fault. At any rate, it should help you a great deal to get Cystex so that your kidneys may be restored to more normal action. You have nothing to lose because Cystex is guaranteed, so you will make no mistake in asking your chemist for Cystex to-day.

SEATING IN ASS. M UPPER HOUSE

Franchise Committee's Award

SHILLONG, August 2.

The Assam Franchise Committee has distributed the seats for the Upper House as follows.—

One general seat to each district in the Assam Valley, viz: 6 seats (Kamrup, Goalpara, Darrang, Sibsagar, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur) plus one seat to the "Backward Area" districts.

Of the six Muslim seats two should go to Assam Vallcy (one to Goalpara-cum-Kamrup-cum-Darrang and one to Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Nowgong and four to Surma Valley.

Of the Surma Valley seats, one should go to Cachar plus Karimganj, Sylhet Sadar 1, Habigang 1, Sunamganj 1, to each of which would be added certain thanas of South Sylhet.

Of the two European seats one should be given to each valley.

Franchise of the Assam Electoral College was agreed upon to be the franchise for the Upper House.

CAN THEIR WIVES VOTE?

Women graduates found no favour and finally Sjt. Mahendra Nath Gohain proposed that the wives of the electors having double the minimum property qualification should be enfranchised. This was put to vote and it was found that six members were in favour and six against the proposal. The Chairman then stated that in a matter of this sort, he did not consider it right to use his casting vote.—United Press.

FREE CRITICISM IS NOT SCANDALISING

(Continued from page 10)

this Code. (2) (a) Notwithstanding anything in this Code contained, the Advocate-General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court, information for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the High Court of Justice in England."

Lord Thankerton: General power to proceed by information?

Sir W. Jowitt: General power to proceed by information not, as I read it, requiring the sanction of the Executive at all, because I think this is expressly preserved by this sentence—"Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any letters patent." That your Lordships will find at Section 24 of the Letters Patent: "We do hereby further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Madras shall have extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction over all persons residing in places within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the said High Court and shall have authority to try at its discretion any such persons brought before it on charges preferred by the Advocate-General, or by any magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government in that behalf." In England, of course, His Majesty's Attorney-General would have power if he were so minded to exhibit an Information on behalf of the Crown in a case of this sort, and the Court in that way could take appropriate steps.

COURT'S JURISDICTION.

Sir L. Sanderson: I understand you are going to argue it is not contempt. Supposing it is held it is contempt, are you going to argue that the Court had no jurisdiction to take this proceeding?

Sir W. Jowitt: Yes, my Lord. Mr. Justice Mookerjee on a review of the authorities puts it on two grounds. He says that he thinks there is ground or scope for the argument—I am not sure of the exact words—that there is no jurisdiction in a case of this sort to avail oneself of a summary procedure, but he says "I think I am on a more firm and sure ground when I say that there having been no proof that such jurisdiction has ever been exercised in a case of the present nature, this Court should not proceed to exercise such jurisdiction in the present case, even if it has any."

Sir L. Sanderson: That is on the question of jurisdiction. If there is jurisdiction, then it is a question for the learned Judges.

Sir W. Jowitt: Mr. Justice Mookerjee puts it on both grounds, although on the first point he does not assert it as a fact, but does say there is ample scope for discussion as to whether there is jurisdiction.

IN A NUTSHELL.

My Lords, the case lies within a nutshell. It really is a matter, I submit, for your Lordships to look at this article and see the part which is objected to bearing in mind that this is a dangerous and delicate jurisdiction which ought not to be extended. I ask your Lordships to say that this criticism of this Court, not in relation to a particular Judge or a particular case, comes within the category of criticism, if you will of pungent criticism, but comes plainly within the category of criticism not within the category of contempt of court.

Lord Thankerton: I think your difficulty is this: It is one thing to say it is not scandalising the Court in any sense at all, and it is another thing to say it is scandalising the Court, but it is a trivial matter, and it would be wiser not to take notice of it. I should doubt if their Lordships would ever interfere with the latter case. How can you put it on the former case? It is suggested that the Court is not independent. We may say it is trivial, and is the kind of criticism to which politicians, as well as Courts, do not pay much attention nowadays, having regard to the liberty of the Press. Unless you can put it on the particular ground that it cannot have been scandalising the Court, I think you are in a difficulty in asking for special leave to appeal here.

Sir L. Sanderson: As you say, Sir William, it is not a reference to the conduct of a particular Judge, but all the Judges of the whole Court are now in such a relation to the Executive that they have lost all independence for which they were famous at one time.

Sir W. Jowitt: Yes, my Lord. If it be said that criticism of a Court and of the Judges amounts to scandalising a Court, then I have nothing further to add.

WHAT IS HOBNOBBING?

Sir John Wallis: What is meant by hobnobbing with the Judges, according to you, Sir William?

Sir W. Jowitt: I think it plainly means meeting them on social occasions, going to the same club as they do, drinking with them and eating with them, and with the result, quite unconsciously, of losing that independence of outlook which a Judge ought to have. I believe in the old days—so I read—that the Judges used to make a very great point of not meeting the Executive on private occasions.

Sir J. Wallis: Is that right?

Mr. Dunne: No, it is not.

Sir W. Jowitt: Of course, I do not know of my own knowledge.

Lord Thankerton: How can we possibly judge of that here? That is a question of local conditions. That is one of the very reasons it has been so often said that the Court in face of which the contempt is committed is the only Court that really knows the circumstances. That is true when it is done "ex facie," but it is equally true in the other case.

Sir J. Wallis: Two members of this Board have been heads of their own Courts, and I should think as regards this matter we know just as much about it as anybody is likely to.

FREE CRITICISM.

Sir W. Jowitt: I am sure your Lordship does. Your Lordships certainly know more about it than I do, because I have only the knowledge I have gained from articles in newspapers. Looking at it fairly, if your Lordships take the view that this is not criticism, I have nothing further to say. If on the other hand, looking at it you realise it is quite a mistake to say that any criticism, hostile criticism, pungent criticism, must be dealt with as contempt of Court, by taking that line you adopt in the long run a most disastrous policy. Free criticim is of the essence of sound institutions in our Constitution, and if once you let it be thought that the Bench are above criticism, in the long run you lose much ground which you have gained. But I agree that criticism must be criticism and must not be scandalising, and if this fairly comes within the view of scandalising, I have no more to say.

"THE STING."

Sir John Wallis: It is only the words—"the judiciary is robbed of its independence"; the sting is there. They may be quite wrong in saying the Judges and the Executive should stand aloof and glare at one another, but the only sting in it at all is where it goes on to say that the Court is robbed of its independence.

Sir L. Sanderson: I agree with what Sir John says. It does not say this sort of thing has really robbed the judiciary of its independence; it says it is robbed, and what is more, that "The old order of things has vanished away." That is to say, the prestige and independence of the Court has gone. Is not that a serious thing to say about a Court?

Lord Thankerton: No doubt independence is the most precious jewel the Court can have.

Sir W. Jowitt: We can understand rather suspicious people having a very different view. If I see a Judge of this country hobnobbing with the Executive, I frankly admit—because I am not suspicious enough—that I do not think my liberties are being bartered away. On the other hand I can conceive people—indeed I know of some people—who, if they see two opposing Counsel walking over to the Temple to lunch together, think they are arranging some nefarious bargain. It is not so, of course; it depends upon the attitude from which you look at things.

Sir L. Sanderson: Ought not a man who writes an article in a public newspaper to apply as much reason as you do to such a matter?

"STAR-CHAMBER METHODS"

Sir William Jowitt: It is so said by Mr. Basu in the Legislative debate. Are you going to say that the phrase: "Every word of Mr. N. K. Basu was true," is itself contempt of Court? If so, you are interfering with Parliamentary proceedings. If that is not a case of contempt of Court, are not you entitled to underline what he says about hobnobbing with the Executive—his words—and then add "with the result that the judiciary is robbed of its independence," which also he said. This comes direct from the Parliamentary debate. I ask your Lordships to say, whether you agree with it or not, or like the taste of it or not, if I may use that expression, that is criticism: it is not scandalising a Judge, and that being so, using Lord Thankerton's expression, there is no evidence here which enables the Court to justify these people to prison by a summary method and dealing with a contempt which is far beyond the previous cases, and would directly bring into being again what I humbly venture to call Star Chamber methods. I ask your Lordships to say this procedure in a case of this sort is ill-conceived, and your Lordships ought to put a stop to it.

PRINCIPLE EVOLVED

My Lords, the whole point is: Is this criticism or is it contempt of Court? The learned Chief Justice in delivering judgment in this case states that it is not criticism, because it is not true. He makes a statement of fact which I personally can readily believe. He says: We do not hobnob with the Executive, and therefore it is not criticism. Whether it is criticism or not does not depend upon whether the person criticised accepts the criticism.

My Lords, there is here a principle involved, and I ask your Lordships to say we have a case which, at any rate we may debate.

Lord Thankerton: Their Lordships are of opinion that this is not a case in which they can advise His Majesty to grant special leave to appeal, and Their Lordships will, therefore, humbly advise His Majesty to dismiss the Petition.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

In this Competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C, ... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3 ..... For instance the man shown in "H" has disguised himself by putting on Moustache and glasses as illustrated in No. 3. One, therefore, puts "3" against "H" in the Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 21st July, 28th July and 4th August, 1935. Closing Date 7th August, 1935.

Jambusar Co-operative Bank Election

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMBUSAR, Aug. 2

The Jambusar Peoples' Co-operative Bank will hold an election for the Board of Directors by the end of this month.

TRIBUTE TO MADRAS JOURNALISTS

Dr. Jafri On Impressions Of His Visit

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

A handsome tribute to Madras journalists was paid by Khan Bahadur Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, Director of Public Information, Government of India, in an interview with the "United Press giving his impressions about his visit to Madras.

Dr. Jafri says, "I carry away with me a very good impression about the Madras journalists. I am not surprised, that Madras is becoming a source for supply of good journalists throughout India."

Dr. Jafri arrived here on the 26th July since then, he was in close personal contact with editors of all newspapers and left a very good impression upon them. In fact, another Officer of the Central Bureau has never taken so much pains in creating good relations with the Press as Dr. Jafri has done.

Dr. Jafri eloquently described what his Department is doing towards facilitating the Press correspondents at the Government of India Headquarters and what amount of new features he proposes to introduce in the future.

Dr. Jafri said that no representative Government would be a success in any country, unless their publicity was well organised. The coming Indian and Provincial Governments should organise themselves in the matter and it is for the people to co-operate with the Government in achieving that aim.

It is understood that Dr. Jafri exchanged views with the Madras Government on the desirability of establishing a Provincial Publicity Bureau like other provinces.

Dr. Jafri had been to Ootacamund for a change and returned here this morning and immediately left for Delhi by the Grand Trunk Express.—United Press.

SIND IN FORE-FRONT OF RELIEF WORK

Review Of Activities Of Various Organisations

KARACHI, August 1.

It is in the fitness of things that Sind which has been worst hit by the Quetta earthquake should be in the forefront of relief work. Karachi, the capital of the new province to be, has no less than four committees working for the alleviation of human suffering that followed in the wake of the disaster. A resume of their activities from their inception down to the present will be of interest.

CENTRAL RELIEF FUND

The Quetta Central Relief Committee has started work to serve the whole of Sind.

A considerable amount of work is being done there, and the office which has been established on the Serai Road is buzzing with activity. Directions in which particularly help is rendered are in helping the sufferers to realise Insurance and Provident Fund amounts, filling up claims forms, assistance to widows and persons who intend to re-establish in small trades or professions.

The Committee sits for several hours a day, arrives at decisions as regards the help to be rendered and makes payments immediately.

They are rendering useful service by guiding, directing and helping the sufferers in every way possible.

MEMON EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Little is known yet of the great amount of work done by the Memon Relief Society. It is an organisation chiefly of Calcutta and Rangoon Memon merchants. The organisers of this Society arrived in Karachi "en route" to Quetta, but as they could not proceed there, they settled down in Karachi to render relief. The organisers arrived here soon after the earthquake. They have already had experience of similar work during the Bihar Earthquake when they rendered very useful service. Realising the truth of the axiom that help rendered without delay is the best help, they lost no time in organising their office in the Haji Camp, though their activities extended to other centres as well. Making no distinction of caste or community, they met the sufferers, provided them with cash, clothes, shoes and caps and gave all other help the sufferers needed. The timeliness of the assistance can be gauged by the fact that some of the refugees arrived here without a copper in their pockets. One other speciality about their work is they are a trained and disciplined band of workers headed by Mr. Abdul Sattar of Calcutta, and their operations are systematic and businesslike. They have an office with accountants, cashiers, clerks, typists and stores. They combed the city for people in distress, gave them personal attention and helped the injured with physical and financial aid. Bread, fruits and even iced drinks and other beverages were provided by them.

WONDERFUL ORGANISATION.

Their office is organised to put in 18 hours work every day.

They have so far spent Rs. 40,000. In addition, they have been very helpful to other committees in repatriation and other allied work. They paid to all refugees half of what they received for utensils from other funds. They also paid Rs. 10 to each person in the station when being repatriated.

For getting information about relatives of refugees, they are spending large amounts on telegrams and correspondence. They keep in touch with other relief and official bodies and co-operate with them.

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE

As soon as the news of the Quetta earthquake reached Karachi Mr. Kazi Khuda Buksh, the Mayor of Karachi, convened a public meeting. A general committee was elected, and funds were collected even from the day of its inception. An executive committee was formed, and it was resolved to confine the work to temporary relief.

The work was divided into several compartments. About 7 camps were opened, including Sind Madressah, Haji Camp and others. These were in charge of respective committees. A band of volunteers was also enrolled to render assistance at the station and in the camps.

Everyday for nearly a month, workers and volunteers met the sufferers and refugees at the station. They were taken charge of, provided with iced water, tea and some light refreshment at the station and removed by special volunteers, nurses and doctors to relief centres. Adequate transport arrangements were made and volunteers accompanied the refugees and luggage to the respective camps.

RELIEF WORK.

Patients were taken to either of three hospitals: serious cases to the civil hospital, less serious ones to the Gujerati School Hospital and others to the Haji Camp Hospital, while ladies were admitted to the Lady Dufferin Hospital. All these hospitals were in charge of the Civil Surgeon and the Matrons of the Civil Hospital. The Lady Dufferin Hospital work was in charge of the Lady Doctor of that hospital. In all these places there were also Honorary doctors, workers, nurses and volunteers, who were of immense service to the medical staff proper.

The Mayor's Executive Committee controlled all financial and other administrative arrangements. All the expenses of the hospital were paid by the Mayor's Fund. The Shikarpuri merchants were present throughout with iced water and little gifts which were greatly appreciated by the recipients. Food was supplied in the camps and hospitals out of this fund. Clothings, cigarettes, hospital requirements of bedsheets and other necessaries were supplied promptly.

One of the sub-committees took charge of repatriation. Applications were made on behalf of sufferers, passes received, persons couducted to the station, and journey expenses paid to them, all by the Mayor's Committee.

After two months of uninterrupted service, the Committee has concluded its work and the threads will be taken by the Viceroy's Fund.

VICEROY'S EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The relief office has now been opened at the Revenue Office building where relief work is carried out from early in the day till evening.

As soon as the Local Committee for the fund was formed about a fortnight ago, work of preparing lists of sufferers was taken in hand. The Mehatta camp, the Arya Samaj Camp, the Haji camp The Tahilram Khemchand Dharamshala camp, the Urdu School camp, the Indian Christian and the Roman Catholic camp were all visited day by day, each family was met, the details of their losses and circumstances written down and recommendations for help noted.

A classified list for services has also been completed. Lists of special cases have also been made. A list of orphans has been made and the Committee is considering what Orphanages will be most suitable.

All school-going and college students have been made to join the various schools and colleges. About fourteen students have joined the D. J. Sind and N. E. D. colleges. One commercial college and about 80 students have joined the Sind Madressah, Karachi Academy, St. Joseph's Convent, Grammar School, St. Patrick School and other High and Primary schools. Fees, books and in some deserving cases hostel charges have been paid by the fund.

Help to citizens is being given at present as monthly subsidies. A scale has been made increasing from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 per month, for each family according to members in each family. In addition Rs. 6 to Rs. 20 are being paid for buying utensils, etc. to each family and Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10 for rent. They will now make their own arrangements for cooking and residence.

Repatriation allowance of Rs. 10 per head is being given to all who desire to go to their relatives in other places. Free passes are given to them.

SPECIAL CASES OF RELIEF.

Arrangements are now being made to deal with special cases. There are three different grades. One will be those who need service. Efforts are being made to get them employment. The second class are persons who are tailors, carpenters, hotel-keepers,, mochies, barbers, small shop-keepers and other artisans. These will be supplied with implements or goods or some cash grants for carrying out their profession or trade.

The third class are those who have been employed in bigger posts or have been trading generally. The decision as to how to help them by cash grant or loan will be taken soon by the Commissioner in Sind who is engaged in negotiations with the Quetta 'quake authorities.

Applications for help in cash and in many other ways have been pouring in and each one will be dealt with soon after the work of the first monthly subsidies is over by 1st or 2nd of August. The cases of those who live in the city, outside the camps will now be considered and help will be rendered to them soon.

From 1st August the Viceroy's fund will bear the expenses of all camps which will however be disbanded within a few days, the monthly subsidies and utensil and rent allowance being paid to them.—A.P.

M. P.s HEAR INDIAN SOCIALIST

Mr. Masani's Address

LONDON: July 25 (By Air Mail).

A large group of M.P.'s met in the House of Commons last night to hear an address by Mr. M. R. Masani, joint-secretary of the All India Socialist Movement.

Mr. Masani is a victim of an India Office order, which denies him, as a British subject the right to travel from one part of the Commonwealth to another. He can travel back to India only under a limited authorisation.

The fear is that when he returns to India he may be arrested and interned. For this there is no possible excuse.

Mr. D.R. Grenfell (Lab., Gower) is taking the matter up at the India Office. Unless there is an early review of the conditions under which Mr. Masani's passport has been impounded, further questions will be asked in Parliament.—"Daily Herald."

ELECTRICITY BOARD FOR MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

The Government may be expected to constitute a Committee of officials and non-officials to report to them on the question of the need for an Electricity Board in this presidency and for vesting in it the administration of hydro-electric undertakings of the Government.

The Committee will also be charged with the duty of recommending the type of the Board suitable for this country.

The idea, it appears, is to have the committee formed and started on its work early in the cold weather.—United Press.

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

(Continued from Page 6.)

Speaking in general terms, most of them,—of the second rank, at any rate,—seem to be altogether innocent of any thought of their own on the goal of human life and the purpose of social effort. With the exception of Mahatma Gandhi or Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, it may be questioned if any of our foremost Nationalist leaders have a social philosophy, or an intelligent programme of national reconstruction. One of them is even reported to have said, in the critical days of 1932, when pressed by a follower to define the Congress policy under those conditions,—"Why should we have a Policy?" To such as him, the be-all and end-all of political effort or organisation in India lies in the substitution of the Brown for the White bureaucracy, with a show of popular responsibility and a pretence of public control, which most of the more active politicians would be the first to deny in practice. It seems to be almost a law of Nature,—certainly, of human nature,—that, when effective power and control pass from the oppressor to the oppressed in any community, the first representatives of the latter distinguish themselves by a degree of reaction which would be incredible were one to think of their previous professions. Slaves rising in revolt against their Roman masters: the peasants of France breaking out in rebellion against the seigneurs of Feudalism: even workers in modern industry striking against intolerable conditions of work, find their ends in Jaqueries and strike-breaking, because the suddenly emancipated have no understanding of an effective reconstruction of the system against which they rebelled. The great French Revolution found its ultimate expression in Napoleon, who subverted every principle for which the Revolution had been started. The leaders of British Trade Union in office have degenerated into court officials, faithless to every instinct of Labour struggling against the accumulated burdens of social injustice for centuries. If the modern type of Indian political leader comes suddenly into effective power, he would have to be an abject slave to his departmental secretary to conceal his ignorance of administrative routine, and an insufferable tyrant as regards all the most priced principles of political freedom: for to concede such freedom is to end the dominance of such effete and ignorant leadership. The reported anxiety to seek office under the new constitution, so universally and emphatically condemned by some of these very leaders, is an unmistakable expression of that still surviving misconception of political power, as meant for the glorification, and aggrandisement of the holder, rather than for the mending of the social system, and ending of its rooted injustice.

A Double Danger

If this reading of our local situation is well-grounded, there is a double danger of such a fungus erupting in this country: one from the acute discontent of the masses, excluded from any political power, and the other from the ignorance and superstition of their active political leaders, who lack a philosophy of social life, and whose ignorance, inexperience and vanity render them peculiarly liable to be victims of such tendencies. Their ignorance would preclude them from perceiving the dangerous currents of their times; their inexperience would prevent them from handling effectively the navigation of the ship of State through such troubled waters; and their "amour propre" would indispose them to admit their own defects or shortcomings, which would prevent any real aid being rendered them in time to save the barque from shipwreck.

(To Be Continued.)

FREE THINKERS' LEAGUE, POONA

Objects And Constitution

The Secretaries, "Free Thinkers League", Poona, write:—

At an informal meeting held under the auspices of the New Youth League on Sunday last, the following constitution of the Free Thinkers League was adopted:—

(1) This League will be known as "The Free Thinkers League".

(2) The object of this league is to provoke thought amongst the youths on all contemporary subjects. (social, economic, political, cultural etc.) and to organise them in persuance thereof.

(3) The programme of this League is to arrange debates, conduct study circles, publish leaflets, pamphlets, etc., and to maintain an up to date library.

CONSTITUTION

(4) A person who accepts the aims and objects of this League and who is not a member of any communal or religious organisation, can become a member of the League. The annual subscription of the League is 8 annas.

(5) The Executive Committee of the League will consist of 15 members, 13 of whom will be elected by the general body. The Executive Committee shall have the power to co-opt the remaining two members.

(6) The Executive Committee shall have two secretaries, one treasurer and 12 ordinary members. The Executive Committee will meet once in every month. The secretary will have the right to call a special meeting of the Executive Committee if necessary. The quorum will be 7.

(7) A meeting of the General Body will be held once in a year which begins from 1st of July. A special meeting of the General Body will be called on a requisition of 1|3 of its members. The General Body has the right to change the name and object of this League by two-thirds majority.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

"The Leader," commenting on "India Bill" writes that India receives the news without interest, with coldness and with sullen discontent.

It is a measure to keep up India's subjection and it makes self-government more remote than ever.—A.P.

LAKSHMI
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
FOUNDED by Late L. LAJPAT RAI & Pt. MOTILAL NEHRU
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE WHOSE SHARE VALUE HAS GONE UP BY Rs. 1,250%
Quadrennium BONUS per Thousand Rs. 72 On Whole Life Policies
Rs. 60 On Endowment Policies
BUSINESS IN THE YEAR 1934-1935 EXCEEDS Rs. 1,20,00,000
For Particulars write to:—
R. N. CHOPRA, Branch Secretary, Fort, BOMBAY.
Or Head Office, Lakshmi Building, LAHORE.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Lure of Ajanta of the Caves and the Toilet
SOAP, SNOW & HAIR-OIL
AJANTA was a vision of Indian art and Ajanta was a vision of Indian toilet manufacture. Like the artists of old we have realised the vision and there they lie things of beauty and things of joy for ever.
Available at Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Vithal Stores and at all General Soap Merchants, Juma Masjid and at all leading Stores, Bombay & Dadar.
Agents:—B. P. VORA & CO., 126, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Because it quickly brings FULL HEALTH
Doctors prescribe HORLICK'S after illness
NOTHING is more unsatisfactory than an incomplete recovery, with a long period of weakness and "low health". Even a comparatively slight illness is more of a strain on the system than people often realise.
As every doctor knows, the important thing, throughout convalescence, is correct nourishment. That is why the diet for convalescents in very many hospitals includes Horlick's Malted Milk. For Horlick's not only contains the body-building foods necessary for the repairing of wasted tissue but also ensures a quick return of energy. And it is so easily digested that *all* its goodness is assimilated without difficulty by the exhausted system.
As soon as possible, start on Horlick's: you will be taking the wise course, the best course possible to ensure complete recovery of your health, and to make you not only apparently but *really* strong and vigorous.
HORLICK'S
The *Original* Malted Milk
—100 PER CENT ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT
HORLICK'S is *all* nourishment
HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It gives both strength and energy. Besides a sufficient proportion of protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin — pure energy-foods in a most assimilable form. Horlick's contains no starch and no waste-matter: it is 100 per cent nourishment. Partially predigested in manufacture, it is completely assimilated without strain on the digestion, and its energy-giving effect is rapid. It is a delicious drink, hot or cold, and easily mixed: particularly nice when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

S S Delhi, Capt. O E Abenius, Agents Lionel Edward, from Gothenburg via Karachi.

S S Jalapadma, Capt. R. R Memory, Agents Scindia Steam N. Co., from Rangoon via Colombo.

S S Bamora, Capt. E Harrison, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Basra via Karachi.

S S Vita, Capt. E H Brady, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Basra via Karachi.

S S Clan Macbean, Capt. F S Lofthouse, Agents James Finlay & Co., from Liverpool, via Port Said.

S S Cathay, Capt. C B Roche, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Sydney via Colombo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Aug. 3.

S S Toyama Maru, Capt. Y Nakamura, Agents N Y Kaisha, for Kobe via Singapore.

S S Choko Maru, Capt. K Itoh, Agents O S Kaisha for Karachi.

S S City of Swansea, Capt. R E Teague, Agents F F Campbell and Co., for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

S S Sirsa, Capt. S S Slightham, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Calcutta via Cochin.

S S Homefield, Capt. H Hitchcock. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., for Cochin.

S S Alipore, Capt. J K Choplin, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Kobe via Singapore.

S S Jalarashmi, Capt. P. L. Matches, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., for Rangoon via Cochin.

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

S S Kohinoor for Rangoon only.

S S Silver Ash for American Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 3.

1 Karanja, 4646, Durban, 7|8. M M and Co.

2 Clan Macbean, 3071, Cochin. 6|8, Finlay & Co.

3 Rottenfels, 4853, Karachi, 7|8, L Edwards, Ltd.

5 Toyama Maru, 4386, Yokohama, 3|8 N Y Kaisha.

6 Tango Maru, 4238, Japan, 11|8, N Y Kaisha.

8 Alipore, 3241, Japan, 4|8, M M and Co.

11 Kirriemoor, 3032, Liverpool, 6-8, Grahams Tdg. Co.

12 Choko Maru 4987, Karachi 4-8, O S Kaisha.

14 Marienfels, 4679, Bremen 8/8 L Edwards Ltd.

15 Himalaya, 3904, Trestie, 6-8. L Triestino.

16 Delhi, 2608, Calcutta, 7|8, L Edwards Ltd.

17 British Chancellor, 4211, Abadan, 6|8, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 City of Swansea 2912, Calcutta. 3|8, F F Campbell & Co.

3 Bamora, 1870, Basra, 7-8, M M and Co.

10|11 Chyebassa, 4022, Calcutta, 3|8 M M & Co.

12|13 Jalamohan 3146, Karachi 3|8 Scindia S N Coy.

15 Hashemi, 298, M'-Coast. 3|8, S Hassum and Coy.

16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Jalavihar, 3381 Calcutta, 7|8 Scindia S N Co.

C|R Sisra, 3387, Calcutta, 3-8, M M and Co.

D/E Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon, 4-8, Scindia S N Co.

F Victoria Marie, 882, M'Coast. 6|8, Merchant S N Co.

M Howra, 4096, NF, NF, M M & Co.

N Jalapadma, 2326, N F, 6|8. Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 9-8 P & O S N Co.

Mongolia 16-8 P & O S N Co.

Warfield, 8|8, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan MacBean 4|8, James Finlay and Co.

Elysia, 7|8, Graham's Trading Co.

City of Christ Church, 9|8, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 8-8 F F Campbell & Co.

Pres Adams 22-8 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM SYDNEY.

Cathay 3-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Delhi, 2-8 L Edward.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels, 9-8, L Edward.

Neuenfels 16-8, L Edwards.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Silverash 5-8, Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE

Choko Maru 1-8 O S Kaisha.

Bangalore, 4|8, M M and Co.

Mantai Maru, 9|8, O S Kaisha.

Mayebashi Maru, 15|8, N Y Kaisha.

Atlantic Maru, 19|8, O S Kaisha.

Lisbon Maru, 23|8, N Y Kaisha.

Iwatesan Maru, 24|8, O S Kaisha.

Gunyo Maru, 30|8, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BASRA

Bamora, 1-8 M M & Co.

Vita, 3-8 M M & Co.

Bankura, 8|8, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Cathay, 3|8, P and O S N Co.

Rawalpindi, 10|8, P and O S N Co.

Mooltan, 17|8, P and O S N Co.

Kaisar-i-Hind, 24|8, P and O S N Co.

Corfu, 31|8, P and O S N Co.

Bangalore, 6|8, M M and Co.

Masula, 14|8, M M and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Swansea, 1|8, F F Campbell & Co

FOR BASRA

Vasna, 1|8, M M and Co.

Bamora, 7-8 M M & Co.

Vita, 8-8 M M & Co.

FOR AFRICA.

Karanja 7-8 M M & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Verde, 20-8 L Triestino.

FOR KOBE

Tango Maru 10-8 N Y Kaisha.

Choko Maru 11-8 O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rizwani 1-8, Turner Morrison and Co.

Chyebassa 3-8, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 8-8, M M and Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Strathaird 7-8, P & O S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Marienfels	1-8-35
„ Kioto	1-8-35
„ City of Swansea	2-8-35
„ Strathaird	2-8-35
„ Victoria Marie	2-8-35
„ Jalamohan	2-8-3

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

S.S. Masula, for London:—2716 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros: 50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mills: 1260 bags manure B Ardeshire; 282 bags old metal G Gibrel: 890 bags Indian seed J Moolchand: 1950 bags groundnut oil cakes K Prasad and Co: 5760 bags groundnut oil cakes K Devchand and Co.

For Middlesbrough:—2500 tons manganese ore J F Finlay and Co.

For Havre:—1232 bags myrabollams K Tricamji and Co: 1468 bags myrabollams (crushed) P Mathradas and Co.: 866 bags groundnuts R Ratilal and Co: 220 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co: 231 bales mawra meal N J Shah.

For Hull:—250 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace and Co: 345 bags mowrah meal N J Shah.

For Montreal:—400 packets groundnut kernels R Ratilal and Co.

S S Kirriemoor for Manchester:—20 bales cotton raw C Jairam & Co.

S S Silver Ash for Philadelphia:—204 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 51 casks goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Los Angeles:—57 bags cumin seed D Abraham and Sons.

S S Marienfels for Antwerp:—1400 bags crushed bones C Mody & Co; 55 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 1334 bags groundnut kernels K M Nathoo: 5280 bags oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Gothenburg:—90 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Gdynia:—696 bags castor seed R Ratilal and Co.

For Hamburg:—25 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co.; 19 cases bristal D Abraham & Sons; 1334 bags groundnut kernels K M Nathoo.

For Rotterdam:—1334 bags groundnut kernels K M Nathoo; 6665 bags groundnut seed M Bhutta and Co; 3840 bags groundnuts L Dreyffus and Co.

For Beyrouth:—10 bales cotton yarn A El Ejel.

For Marseilles:—450 bundles henna leaves B Mulji and Co.

S S Tango Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 150 bales cotton C K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton C K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S City of Swansea for Norfolk:—1280 bags myrabollams K Tricamji.

For New York:—79 bags seed F F Campbell & Co.

S S Himalaya for Trieste:—70 bales cotton K Devchand & Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 3.

S S President Garfield, Agents F F Campbell, from San Francisco:—112 cases canned fruits; 27 cases rubber goods; 32 cases drugs; 35 drums lubricating oil.

From Honolulu:—131 casks tallow.

From Shanghai:—73 packages

From Hongkong:—46 cases P. paper.

From Manila:—74 coils Manila rope.

From Kobe:—23 cases cotton goods; 102 cases tiles; 100 cases rayon yarn; 35 cases silk yarn; 9 cases torches; 12 cases rayon piecegoods; 20 cases mosquito coils; 10 cases enamelled ware; 12 cases buckles; 55 cases optical goods; 23 cases umbrella goods.

From Singapore:—745 bundles rattans; 70 bags pepper; 66 bags betel nuts; 539 bags sago flour.

From Colombo:—76 H|chests tea.

S S Chyebassa Agents M M and Co., from Calcutta:—1552 bags rice; 4003 tons coal; 395 bundles gunnies; 70 bundles hessian cloth, 50 cases silk yarn; 2200 bags chillies; 25 drums lubricating oil; drums coal tar; 400 cases cigarettes; 59 cases gramophone goods; 16 cases brass locks; 10 cases toilet cream; 14 cases gin; 4500 pieces pipes; 17 cases biscuits; 117 packages disinfectant fluid; 135 cases H. ware; 30 cases surgical dressing; 30 bags boiler cement; 40 cases printing metal; 200 bundles locks; 116 coils ropes; 32 cases wax; 362 casks tallow; 534 bags betel nuts; 245 packages paint; 26 cases soap; 3206 chests tea; 5275 pieces iron pipes and fitting; 1855 pieces wagon material.

YARN MARKET INACTIVE

Future Tendency Uncertain

Bombay, July 31.

Our market has continued to remain dull and featureless throughout the whole past week and whilst prices have remained almost unchanged, offtake has been very restricted. The cotton market remaining steady, undertone in yarn prices has been more cheerful but there has been no material improvement in demand and turnover has been far from satisfactory. It is reported from almost all consuming districts that the present level of prices in all kinds of yarns has been found to be rather high and unworkable by the weavers and naturally, therefore, they have been making purchases from hand to mouth. Not only that the cloth produced by the handloom weavers does not give them any margin but in some cases they are not able to make both ends meet. It is natural, therefore, that buying is very restricted and taking into consideration this state of affairs, dealers also do not show much inclination to make purchases at the present level of prices. There have been some inquiries from upcountry markets but the prices offered being too low no business has resulted and this demand may be regarded as mere price testing. Punjab markets remained inactive on account of the recent communal agitation. On the whole our market has witnessed very dull trading and the future tendency still remains uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Spot prices have remained slightly easy whilst turnover has been on a moderate scale. Some inquiries for twofold yarns have been in evidence but these are mostly met by the Japanese and Shanghai qualities which are comparatively much cheaper. As regards forward positions, Manchester quotations being much higher no fresh transactions have been possible.

JAPANESE YARNS.

The undertone in this class of yarns has remained rather quiet and prices have been slightly lower during the week under review. The prices of grey yarns, particularly 40s and 2/42s have registered a decline on account of pressure of sales by some of the Importing Houses and also on account of easier tendency for farward positions. There are reports of about 500 packages having been booked for near delivery. In case of mercerised yarns too, the undertone remains very quiet and prices have eased somewhat. Demand has continued to remain very slack whilst further arrivals by incoming steamers have been adding to stocks which are already heavy. Sampin shows a slight improvement after a sharp decline whilst Exchange have remained almost unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS.

The prices of Italrayon yarns have remained unchanged during the week. The official restrictions in selling 120 and 150 deniers have been removed by the end of the week and sales of these finer qualities have been satisfactory. There has been no improvement in the demand for coarser yarns and turnover in Italrayon yarns has remained moderate. The undertone in prices of Japanese Art Silk Yarns has once again become quiet and the market has shown a sagging tendency. Demand has remained slack whilst arrivals of fresh consignments have been very heavy and dealers are showing nervousness to dispose of their holdings. As regards delustred yarns, they are much in demand and there are hardly any stocks.

INDIAN YARNS.

There have been practically no sales by our Mills during the week in as much as most of them have been quoting higher prices whilst dealers do not show any eagerness to make forward purchases in any big quantities at the present level of prices, as they are not able to realise any better prices of their stocks. The actual sales by the Mills have therefore been very negligible. Prices in the local market have remained more or less unchanged and dealers have been complaining about slack demand from consuming districts. The monsoon has shown a satisfactory progress so far although we do not expect any improvement in prices, we expect the demand to increase in due course if cotton prices remain very steady.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., dated July 10:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,716,841 on the 3rd instant as compared with £192,716, 341 on the previous Wednesday.

About £1,875,000 bar gold has been dealt with at the Fixing during the week, the principal buyers again being Switzerland and Holland.

The recent heavy American purchases of silver have no doubt influenced the dollars|sterling rate and in consequence the prices of gold and silver can be said to have moved almost in sympathy one with the other. Temporarily at any rate the dollar has seemed to wear faintly bimetallic complexion.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 1st instant to mid-day on the 8th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£ 127,497
British South Africa	1,770,718
British Malaya	21,000
Australia	269,458
Germany	5,876
Netherlands	41,304
France	95,380
Switzerland	39,860
British India	275,072
Tanganyika Territory	4,591
Hongkong	29,626
Venezuela	10,440
Other countries	3,336
	£2,699,158

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£1,916,232
France	1,003,020
Switzerland	291,148
Germany	14,300
Palestine	8,055
Other countries	2,544
	£3,235,299

The s.s. "Chitral" which sailed from Bombay on the 6th instant is reported to carry gold to the value of about £247,000 consigned to London.

SILVER.

The movements in prices during the past week hardly reflect the exceedingly large liquidation which has been so important a feature. That they do not do so is due to heavy absorption by America, which has translated what must otherwise have been an extremely large fall into a gradual and orderly decline.

Nervousness had been induced in the market by a somewhat protracted period of dullness, and sagging prices. Little was needed to induce general selling on an almost unprecedented scale. On Saturday and the two subsequent working days, sellers were persistent whilst buyers, other than the American Government, were conspicuous by their absence. In these circumstances prices declined to 30 1|4d quoted yesterday for both deliveries, but at that level some revival of confidence was shown and Indian bear covering orders and fresh buying orders received that afternoon, found little silver on offer so that the market closed buyers well over the rate. This movement has gone further to-day when prices at 31 1|8d. for cash and 31.5|16d for two months' delivery show a rise of 7|8d. and 1.1|16d for the respective deliveries.

The temporary re-establishment of even prices both deliveries was of course to be attributed to the fact that, whilst the selling orders were for varied delivery dates, the demand, by America, was only for cash delivery.

To-day's rise seems at the moment to have been overdone, and some reaction is, therefore, not unlikely. The market is, however, the healthier for the heavy liquidation and should react well to a general renewal of confidence.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 1st instant to mid-day on the 8th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£ 48,740
Belgium	28,299
Soviet Union	71,435
Germany	11,191
France	9,252
Netherlands	24,498
Argentine Republic	4,746
Other countries	6,112
	£204,273

EXPORTS.

New Zealand	£48,088
Netherlands	24,788
France	6,820
Iraq	10,698
U. S. A.	496,987
Other countries	1,983
	£589,364

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 3rd to the 10th instant was 4.98.3|8 and the lowest 4.93.5|8.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 6th instant consisted of about 279,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with 278.000.000 dollars and 44,- the 29th ultimo.

600,000 ounces in bar silver on

NANAKMATA TEMPLE DISPUTE

Sikh Sue New Mahant Who Claims Right Of Vested Interest

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAINI TAL, Aug. 2.

Hearing has just concluded of a suit which was filed in the court of Mr. J. R. W. Bennett, I.C.S., District Judge Kumaun, by Sardar Santosh Singh, Vice-President of the U. P. Sikh Diwan and others against Chaudhri Ram Singh, 'alias' Swarupa Nand of Kashipur under Section 92, C. P. C.

The plaintiffs alleged that there is a sacred shrine and Gurdwara at Nanakmata, dedicated to public, religious and charitable purposes with considerable property attached to it from ancient times, and it is held in very high esteem and is of remarkable sanctity to the Sikhs all over India. The Great Guru Nanak himself lived at and preached the Sikh religion from Nanakmata, (District Naini Tal).

CENTRE OF PILGRIMAGE.

Nanakmata, according to the plaintiffs, was a centre of Sikh pilgrimage who congregated there throughout the year especially on the occasion of 'Diwali' and 'Holi' festivals. All Sikh rites and rituals were strictly observed and proper arrangements and provisions were made for lodging, meals, etc. of the Sadhus and pilgrims.

In 1927, on the death of Babu Amardas, the Mahant of Nanakmata, Chaudhri Ram Swarup assumed the name of Swarupa Nand, and took possession of the temple, its properties and 'gadi.'

ALLEGED DISQUALIFICATION.

The plaintiffs prayed that the defendant be removed from the office of the Mahant. According to them only those persons were qualified to serve as Mahants who were pious Sikhs of repute and standing, and deeply versed in Sikh lore and were properly appointed and approved by the 'Panth.' Chaudhri Ram Singh, they alleged, was disqualified and incompetent to hold the office of Mahant and had taken possession of the temple and its property unlawfully and on false pretence. He was neither a follower of Sikh religion, nor was he well versed in Sikh lore, these being two of the necessary conditions for the office of Mahant.

The plaintiffs also alleged that Chaudhri Ram Singh had misappropriated the income derived from the management and administration of the properties belonging to the temple, and had committed many acts of malfeasance and misfeasance, and therefore, they prayed that inquiries be made and the defendant be asked to render accounts to the plaintiffs or trustees appointed by the court in accordance with the scheme of management.

DEFENCE CASE.

Chaudhri Ram Singh, the defendant, admitted the facts that he was a Hindu and a married man, but, according to him, the plaintiffs had no cause of action, or a real, existing and substantial interest in the Nanakmata temple or the properties attached thereto. Their interest was illusory and fictitious, because according to him, the shrine at Nanakmata was exclusively an Udasi Shrine. It had nothing to do with the religion propagated by the Great Guru Gobind Singh, nor did the Great Guru Nanak ever live or preach from Nanakmata.

He denied that it had ever been a centre of Sikh pilgrimage. The mode of life, rituals and religious observances were essentially Udasi, which entirely differed from those of the Sikhs, and the Puja of Granth Sahib had never taken place in the temple.

TEMPLE PROPERTIES.

The defendant also denied that the temple and its properties ever constituted a trust of public and charitable nature. On the other hand, the beneficial interest in the temple and the properties vested absolutely in the defendant by virture of a will executed by Baba Amardas, the late Mahant in favour of the defendant.

Chaudhri Ram Singh also repudiated the statement that a Sikh ever occupied the 'gadi' or acted as a Mahant. So far as the Udasis were concerned there had been instances when married people knowing Udasi ways of worship had acted as full-fledged Mahants of Nanakmata temple.

VESTED INTEREST CLAIM.

The defendant claimed a vested interest in the property and denied the allegations of misappropriation made against him and asserted that the case was bad in law because the succession to the 'gadi' was, according to the custom or law, by appointment, and that the plaintiffs had no right to sue as the case did not fall under section 92, C. P. C.

Judgment was reserved.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, M.L.A., appeared as the senior counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Sunder Lal appeared for the defendant.

TO RESCUE OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

All India School To Train Building On National Styles

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

A General Committee meeting of the All India School of Indian Architecture was held this evening in Durbhanga Buildings, Senate House under the presidentship of Mr. J. C Mukerjee, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation. The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University among others attended the meeting.

The General Secretary, Mr. Sris Chatterji, in submitting his report said: The object of the proposed All India School of Indian Architecture will be to find out and maintain or develop, as much as possible, the traditional methods of training students in Indian architectural draftsmanship and craftsmanship as well as in civil engineer's constructional art based on Indian traditions. So long as it does not find back its indigenous methods of training students and its indigenous principles of construction, in a somewhat comprehensive manner, to do which it may take years, those adopted by the west in training architects and in calculating strength of, and constructing structures, will have to be pursued. Some blessings of modern Western engineering may be accepted in order to improve the science of Indian engineering, teaching and construction. History of some of the important types of Western and some of the dominant types of Asiatic architecture and art as well as the principles of designing and building the same will be included in the curriculum. But all these will serve the fundamental purpose of a comparative study so as to enable the students to cultivate and develop their power of thinking.

Its main purpose will be to teach Indian architectural and allied art to students, and supplement their knowledge with all what is necessary to develop old Indian architecture to a high level of excellence.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Another object of the school will be to undertake design and supervision of civic buildings and accept orders for supplying cast-concrete materials and other objects of art and craft, which will be produced in its workshop, in connection with Indian architectural constructions. That policy, of course, will not be the first of its kind in the history of art institution. In many countries there exist institutions which undertake work on monetary conditions. The Government Schools of Art, Government Engineering Colleges, and Jaipur, Travancore and Kashmir Schools of Art prepare drawings for the public or conduct sales of outputs, by executing works of design and supervision and selling works of art and craft, the School will not only strengthen its financial position but also without any hindrance or soliciting favour of other parties will train its students on correct lines, from construction of structures designed by itself. It will erect edifices in various parts of the country to inspire other constructions. From those models the students and engineer-architects will get to study the grammar and composition of genuine Indian architecture.

HEALTHY RIVALRY.

Great public services can be rendered by the School by designing and erecting dignified structures. It will induce private architects and firms to rival in matter of design and construction. The harmless spirit of healthy rivalry will, undoubtedly, lead to the development and enrichment of classical Indian architecture.

Concluding the Secretary said:—Necessity for building in national styles is being increasingly felt. Apart from rescuing Indian Architecture from onslaughts of foreign or hybrid motifs, the School will train an ever-increasing number of students, masons, carpenters, artisans, painter-artists and decorators in traditional ways. It shall open now avenue of employments for the artistic talents of the country. Disgusted of unemployment and deprived of legitimate means of livelihood, some of our aspiring youths took the heinous profession of an anarchist, whose energy might find a healthy outlet in the manufacture of Indian arts and industries.—A. P.

I. L. O. YEAR-BOOK, 1935

Reference Book On Labour And Social Questions

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The I.L.O. Year-Book, 1934-35 just published is very valuable compendium of facts and figures relating to economic, industrial and social life in 1934-35. This reference volume, which is now in its fifth year, while retaining all the essential features of the preceding volumes, differs from them in two respects; first, that it has not been found possible to keep the material for publication strictly within the limits of a calendar year, and, secondly, that the statistical tables grouped at the end as an appendix in previous issues are this time being published separately.

The Year-Book begins with a general introduction in which are traced the main events of the year in the life of the I.L.O. and in that of the many industrial and other bodies and movements with which it is in constant contact. The chapter on economic developments which follows, furnishes a wealth of statistical data on production and price movements, international trade and interest rates, and commercial organisation and financial policy. The six ensuing chapters contain authoritative surveys of developments, both national and international, in the spheres of conditions of work—hours of work, weekly rest, night work, workmen's compensation, medical inspection, etc.,—social insurance, wages, unemployment and migration, workers' living conditions and general rights. A final chapter is devoted to the particular problems of special categories of workers like salaried employees, professional workers, seamen, agricultural workers and native labour.

The Year-Book furnishes ample evidence of the all-round progress made by the I.L.O. in 1934-35. Membership which at the beginning of 1934 remained at 58 rose to 62 by the adhesion during the year of the United States of America, Soviet Russia, Ecuador and Afghanistan; despite the depression, 58 ratifications of I. L. Conventions were registered bringing the total number of ratifications to 636 at the end of 1934 The general upshot of the expansion of membership has been further to accentuate the universality of the I.L.O., from which it follows that its centre of gravity is less European than in the past. India's relations with the I.L.O. continued to be satisfactory. The country is represented on the Governing Body at present by Sir B. N. Mitra, Government representative. Mr D Erulkar, Indian employers' representative and Mr. N. M. Joshi Indian workers' representative—A.P.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

Steadier conditions prevailed in the Sugar Market during the whole week. Demand in Ready Sugar was on a improved scale but fresh arrivals of about 35,500 bags per S. S. Bahadur checked any advance in Spot prices. On the whole Ready as well as forward prices fluctuated by about one to 1½ annas per cwt. Java market was active and it is reported that "Nivas" sold about 20,000 tons at F. 3.55 to 3.85 and raising thte limit at the close. Cawnpore Market was stadier during the week and prices are higher by about ½ to ane anna Important business in our market consisted of about 2,000 tons for afloat steamers and of about 3,000 tons for Aug. September and October December shipments.

Arrivals: S. S. Bahadur arrived during the week with about 35,500 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Silverash and S. S. Takliva are expected to arrive on about the 7th and 11th instants with about 10,000 bags of Java and 16,500 bags of Mozambique Sugar respectively. S. S. Subedar is expected at the end of the current month with about 12,000 bags of Java Sugar.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar: Receipts of Deshi Sugar by rails from Bombay from 1st to 28th July estimated at about 6,350 bags.

Offtake and stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-ray:

Fine White Java Sugar:

Ready per cwt. Rs. 13/8/6

Transhipment per F.B.H Rs.4/

S.S. Silverashper F.B.H Rs.3/13/6

Shipment July per F.B.H. Rs. 3/13/6.

Shipment Aug.-Sept. per F.B.H. Rs. 3/13/6.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. per F.B.H Rs. 3/ 14/0.

Shipment Jan.-March per F.B.H. Rs. 3/15/0

Tone: Steady

Speculative Selling In Cotton

Doubts About Future Of Agricultural Policy

BUREAU BEARISH ABOVE ELEVEN MILLIONS

Moderate Trade Demand.

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on foreign buying but reacted later on liquidation owing to fears about the future of the Government agricultural policy. There was moderate trade demand.

OPTIMISTIC ATTITUDE

American markets again fell yesterday and though Wall Street adheres to its optimistic attitude, it is authoritatively pointed out that with increasing bearish activity alternate rallies and declines can frequently be expected.

Prices on the Cotton Market also moved lower but operators here are not confused regarding the future outlook, as reports from Washington now state that Congressional discussions in connection with the A.A.A. have hitherto been informal, with a definite action awaiting the return of Senator Smith.

Working rapidly towards a final agreement, Congressional confreres of the A.A.A. Amendments Bill have agreed to permit the use of twenty per cent of customs receipts to subsidize exports of farm products. They have also agreed to accept a Senate provision for permitting limited suits for recovery of processing taxes.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 11.50 and a further rise of 2 points was recorded on foreign buying which raised October to 11.52 the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased liquidation and October delivery declined to 11.41. The market was weak on heavy selling in distant months and closed at a decline of 3 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 11.95c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points at 11.90c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 6.16. There was general selling on U.S. export subsidy bill will be passed, thus bringing more cotton to Liverpool. There was some short selling and the market closed easy at a decline of 12 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 6.68d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 points. At the close October was quoted 5.66 January 5.26 and March 5.29.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed 6 to 8 points down and Uppers declined 9 to 10 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling and Sakels closed 15 to 13 points lower while Ashmouni futures lost 8 to 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. October highest 11.52 +.04 (10 a.m.) lowest 11.41—.07 (2-31 p.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.16—.06 lowest 6.09—.13.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Liquidation, straddle selling and hedging outsiders influenced by revival export subsidy fears.

Liverpool.—Market depressed by rumours of subsidy on increased experts. The market is discounting a good Bureau report.

Liverpool.—Unfavourable news of export subsidy caused considerable liquidation. Liverpool only support—heavy trade calling. Prefer buying on further decline.

New York.—Export bonus only tentative.

New York.—Liquidation and New Orleans selling distants. Trade bought moderately on scale.

New York.—Narrow market, easily affected either way. Decline caused by hedge sales. Agricultural Department report is expected to be bearish if over 1.10.00.000 bales.

New York.—Speculative selling of distant months was due to doubts about the future of the agricultural policy. Think it best to sell on advances.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Liverpool: Selling here on Senate Agreement to use thirty per cent Customs Duty for Export Subsidy.

New York: Scattered selling meets only trade off-take.

Another of their Liverpool Friends cabled as follows:—

Possibly of Export Subsidy was responsible for weakness in Liverpool, apart from better crop outlook.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Aug. 3.

October	11.40
December	11.24
January	11.19
March	11.16
May	11.14
Middling Spot	11.90

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Aug. 3.

October	11.38
Decembher	11.20
January	11.15
Middling Spot	11.90

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 3.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 3.
Market:—Steady.

Spot	30-3/16
Forward	30-1/4

LONDON GOLD
London, Aug. 3.
Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-0-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 3.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loans 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Aug. 3.
T.T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.96-1/16
Paris	14.78
Berlin	12.28
Madrid	36.07
Amsterdam	7.29-3/4
Brussels	29.33
Milan	60.31
Berne	15.12-3/4
Prague	119.12

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Aug. 3.
The market was closed.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, Aug. 3.
The market was closed.

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW LOAN

The Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Office will open at 10 A.M. on Monday the 5th August, 1935 to receive applications for the Government of India 3 per cent Loan 1951-54.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The local silver market was dull and in the absence of any important business, prices were stationary. The gold market was also dull and there was utter absence of any business.

Ready Silver	71	2	0
Shravan delivery	71	4	0
Bhadarva delivery	71	9	0
Ready Gold	34	12	0
Shravan delivery	34	12	9
Bhadarva delivery	34	13	9

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Aug 3.

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 77,72,637 was carried by the English mail steamer Cathay, which sailed from Bombay on Saturday. Out of the consignment, gold valued at Rs. 1,10,922 was for Amsterdam optional London, Paris, New York while Rs. 17,28,187 worth was for London optional Amsterdam, Paris New York. The rest was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 237,29,63,122.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.
Bombay, Aug. 3.
LONDON MARKET.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £32-1-3

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £32-2-6

Standard Copper 3 months £32-8-9.

Electrolytic copper £35-15-0.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Blue Eagle 9 cents.

Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30

Copper Sheets Rs. 35

Copper Asho Rs. 35/12

Tone:—Firm.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Aug 3
Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	...	253,634
Central India	14	109,543
Barsi and Nagar	...	108,688
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	46,797
Berar	...	403,467
Central Provinces	...	96,172
Total Comras	14	1,018,301
Dholera	38	194,823
N W Provinces	...	34,986
Rajputana	30	50,423
Sind-Punjab	157	328,927
Broach	...	131,849
Coompta and Dharwar	377	92,009
Westerns-Northerns	102	72,680
Cocoanada	...	435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	523	81,356
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	74,754
Egyptian and African	51	369,113
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,155
Total	1,292	2,453,460

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 1st Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	2,518	394,087
Japan and China	2,559	1,131,812
Coast Ports	...	29,456
Up-country by Rail	...	277,845
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,339
Total	5,077	1,845,539

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Aug 3

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 35/12; Lowest Rs. 35/11; At 5 p.m Rs. 36/3

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/11/3; Highest Rs. 6/11/6; Lowest Rs. 6/11; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/11/3

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 40/6; Highest Rs. 40/14; Lowest 40/3; At 5 p.m. 40/13

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/12/1 1/2; Highest Rs. 6/13/6; At 5 p.m. 6/13/3

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 24/5; Highest Rs. 24/9; At 5 p.m. Rs. 24/6/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/15/6; At 5 p.m. 2/15/3

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Aug. 3.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): 6-3/4.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 2.

	Corresponding Season to date	This week	Season 1934-35	Week 1934
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	23	23	29	29 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	16	16	22	22 "
Exports from U.S. Ports	6	6	27	27 "
Of which to Japan	—	—	9	9 "
Of which to China	—	—	—	— "
Of which to Great Britain	1	1	7	7 "
Of which to Germany	—	—	4	4 "
Stock at New York	—	6	—	59 "
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	1,082	—	2,408 "
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,121	—	1,134 "
World's Visible Supply	—	4,567	—	7,452 "
Of which American Cotton	—	3.114	—	5,293 "
Forwarded to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	30	30	81	81 "
Receipts at U.S. Ports	11	11	17	17 "

N.B.—All figures are in thousands and are for the new season.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 3.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug Nov

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-Mar.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 to Jan

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Feb-Apr

NEW YORK

B C Rate T T 270 1/4

Banks selling T T 268 1/4

Banks buying T T 265 1/2

PARIS

Banks selling D D 560

Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/4

Banks buying T T 78 1/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 141 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 100

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 4.95 3/4 2nd inst.

Hongkong/London 2/1 1/2 3rd inst.

Shanghai/London 1/6 3rd inst.

Japan/London 1/2 11/64 3rd inst.

Java/London 7.27 3rd inst.

London/Paris 74.79 2nd inst.

London/Belgium 29.33 1/2 2nd inst.

London/Switzerland 15.13 2nd inst.

London/Italy 60.40 2nd inst.

London/Berlin 12.30 3/4 2nd inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 2nd inst.

London/New York 4.95 11/16 2nd inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.30 1/2 2nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.

Gold £7-0-9 1/2 1st inst. £7-0-10 2nd inst.

Silver London Ready 30 3/16 1st inst. 30 3/16 2nd inst.

Silver London Forward 30 5/16 1st inst. 30 5/16 2nd inst.

Silver New York Ready 68 1/16 1st inst. 60 1/8 2nd inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 1st inst. 5/8 per cent 2nd inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 1st inst. 7/8 per cent 2nd inst.

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos 1 3/4 per cent.

6 Mos 1 3/4 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally fair.

CENTRAL:—Generally fair, Continued warm. Local showers.

West:—Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

UNCERTAINTY REGARDING COTTON LOAN

Mounting Anti-Roosevelt Sentiment

Bombay, August 2

Mr. Wm. D. Ten Broeck, Agent for E J. Schwabach and Co. has issued the following report:—

American Press Notes:—Any close observer of the American press will be almost amazed at the rapidly mounting anti-Roosevelt sentiment. Party lines are broken as the President attempts to force "must" measures through the present jaded Congressional session. Former ardent supporters have turned equally violent criticizers.

The President's advocacy of some sort of "Share-your-Wealth" legislation for levying taxes, has definitely aligned Big Business against him, as well as all those who have managed to hold out against the inroads of depression. He has too late realized this political and tactical mistake and Morgenthau's laboured efforts to "talk" of the need now for a balanced budget, have not made up for the ground lost by the President's "slip."

The above is the real cause for the uncertainty with regard to the Cotton Loan Policy. A few months ago anything that the President and his sycophants wished was immediately carried into effect. To-day the President in the Press and in Congress itself is openly accused of violating his oath to defend the Constitution.

Congress may easily out of shere perversity refuse to pass any and all measures which are "contaminated" by the President's touch. Big Business now rides in the saddle and the ultimate effect will inevitably be a reversal of the present Cotton Loan Policy. (Please see to-day's important Schwabach Cable re Farm exports subsidy).

There are many conflicting views regarding the new Loan for Cotton. Some strong advocates there are for a 10 cent loan in the A. A. A.

SILVER

A newspaper report indicates that the American method of buying Silver in London is to take offers and not to bid for silver.

NEW SOLIDIFIED GASOLINE

Solidified "dry" gasoline which can be kneaded in one's hands was recently announced as perfected. The new fuel eliminates fire hazard in Air transportation. It burns slowly like wood and the flame can be easily extinguished by merely blowing on it. When used in engines no carburettor is needed as it passes from a solid to a gaseous state without becoming a liquid. We leave our readers to imagine the possibilities as well as the effects this discovery if it becomes commercialized, will have on the automotive industry.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR DIAMONDS

Purchases of large better grade stones are reported in America as a hedge against inflation. Diamond stocks are also reported to be low.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, August 3.

Following a further decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 213|8 for Broach A|M delivery and declined to Rs. 212|4 on long liquidation. Later on there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 212|12. The undertone of the market was easy. Liverpool market was closed today. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 228/8
Broach A/M Rs. 213/12
Oomra D/J Rs. 192/8
Bengal D/J Rs. 136/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Aug 3

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	149	144	140	137
Punjab	...	149	144	140	137
Rajputana	...	151	146	142	139
Oomra No. 3	209	206	202	198	...
C P No. 1	225	222	218	214	...
C P No. 2	216	213	209	205	...
Broach No. 2	...	239	236	232	227
Punjab-Ame	...	260	257	253	248
Surat	...	310	307	303	298
Rajpipla	...	310	307	303	298
Navsari	...	315	312	308	303

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

Bengal Superfine	153/154
Bengal Fine	146/148
Bengal F.G.	142/143
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146/148
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	1425143
Wardha-Hingt	213/214
Nagpur Savner	215/216
Pundhurna	203/104
Yeotmal	203/204
Arvi	201/202
Ellichpur	199/200
Berar	197/198
Khamgaon	199/200
Mulkapur	195/196
Khandesh	195/196
Jalna/Sailu	195/196
Burwah Sanavad	198/199
Broach Fine	232/233
Punjab/American	257/262
Punjab/American mix	242/247
Cambodia	3/2/312
Miraj/Sangli	252/257
Compta Good	257/267
Bagalkot	252/257
Kampala	347
Busoga	345
Jinja	337/339
Manza	317/322

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 3rd day of August 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36 July-Aug 1935

Extraordinary general meeting.

12-00	Rs. 213	227/8
12-30	Rs. 212/12	227/4
2-30	Rs. 213/8	228/8
4-30	Rs. 213/12	228/12

April-May July-Aug April-May July-Ag

Highest 213/12 228/12

Lowest 212/8 227 213 228

SPOT RATES

Superfine 239
Fine 236
Fully Good 232
Good 227

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Aug. 1.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton Rate per Mani of 6 Mds Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 22, 24
Wheat Malwi Rs. 17, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 16, 19
Gram Rs. 16, 18
Tilseed Rs. 35, 45
Linseed Bold Brown Rs. 25, 27
Moog (Green) Rs. 20, 25
Moog (Black) Rs. 12, 15
Ajavan Rs. 15, 17
Dhana Rs. 27, 35
Tuar Rs 20, 24
Lintal Rs. 17, 20
Jawar Rs 14 15
Bajara Rs. 17, 18
Oil Cakes Rs. 18, 20
Cotton Seed Rs 14, 16
Maka Rs. 5, 7
Cotton Malwi Per Boja of 4 Mds Bengal Rs. 78, 85
Cotton Nimadi Per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 75, 80
Cotton Broach Opening per Candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 215
Cotton Broach Closing per Candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 220
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Flour Rawa per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/12
Wheat Flour Ata per Bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/8
Wheat Flour Chapad per Bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/12
Satan Per Than.—
Hukumchand 3/12
Malwa 3/14
Swadeshi 3/8 Rajakumar 3/15
Bhandari 3/14
State 4
Kalyanmal 3/15
Tea Rates per lbs
Lipton 10 as to 1/12
Chandara Brand 7 as to 1/8
Brook Bond 9 as to 1/8
Shares:—
100 P N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 40
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 55
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 185
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 145
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 115
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 35
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 104
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 3
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 145
50 United Profitable Agracaturest Co. Ltd. 20
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 0/8
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 35
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 14/8
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1
Bullion.—
Gold Bar Per tola 35
Silver per 100 tolas 60

Andhra And Powers Look Up

Indian Cement And Steel Shares Steady

NARROW TRADING MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

There was fairly active demand for Andhra and Power shares which looked up on moderate enquiry. Indian Cements and Tata Steel shares were also steady with limited buying. The market was featureless and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The undertone of the market was good and with clearing outlook there is more disposition to buy on declines.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Aug. 3.

100	Ahm. Advance	290 0
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	787 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	240 0
100	Central India	282 8
100	Colaba	133 12
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	102 8
100	Gokak	190
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	67 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	72 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Aug. 3.

Century	241	240	241	240		
Bom. Dyeing	785	787	786	788	786	787/8
Kohinoor	191	190	191/4			
Central India	282	281	282			
New Great	131	132				
Simplex	70					
Swadeshi	158	160				
Bundi	34/14	35/4	35/2	35/4		
I. Cement	448	455	453	456	455	457
Punjab	25/8	26/4	25/8	25/12		
Shahabad	481	480	485			
Andhra	1752	1761	1770			
Tata Hydro	179/6					
Tata Power	1626	1632	1627	1631		
Tram. Ord.	146/14					
T. Steel Dfd.	612	617	615	618/12		
T. Steel Ord.	143/12	144/12	144/8			
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	149/12	149/4				
Bellapur	331	333	334/6			
B. Steam	302/8	303/12				
B. Burma	331	336	333	335	331	

100	Kohinoor	191 14
250	Laxmi	660 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	797 8
250	Model	52 8
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	132 8
100	Oosmanshahi	48 12
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	37 8
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Simplex	70 10
100	Swadeshi	160 10
100	Swan	81 4
25	Tata	9 0
500	Vishnu	1330 0
1000	Western	850 0
	BANKS	
100	Reserve Bank	127 8
50-100	Baroda	X.D. 100 0
25-50	Central	37 14
500	Imperial	1510 0
125-500	Im. Con.	380 0
50-100	India	121 8
5	Union	5 5
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	35 4
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	457 8
40	Katni Def.	1880 0
100	Katni Ord.	416 4
75	Okha	245 0
10	Punjab	25 12
100	Shahabad	485 10
70	United	120 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	43 8
200	Oriental	4400 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 14
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1770 0
10	Ajmer	10 6
50	Bombay Tram	146 14
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	179 6
1000	Tata Power	1631 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	890 0
100	Amr. Patty	122 0
100	C Province	87 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	73 4
100	Mandra Bhon	92 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500	Tapty Valley	382 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	27 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	618 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	144 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	156 4
50	Belapur Sugar	334 6
250	Bombay Steam	303 12
125	Bombay Burma	331 4
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	103 12
8sh	Br. B Petrol	3-0-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 3.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2	per cent G P N Sett 95/2
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 95/2
4	per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/5
4	per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/5
5	per cent 1945/55 Sett 118/2
5	per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/8

TAX FREES

4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/4
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 118/8
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 107/6
6 1/2	per cent 1935 B D L 101/1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3	per cent 1941 101/7
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 103/6
4	per cent 1943 106/14
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 114
5	per cent 1939/44 108/8
5	per cent 1940/43 109/13
5	per cent 1935 100/14
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2	per cent 1935 101

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4	per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4	per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5	per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6	per cent M Deb 1954 127
6	per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2	per cent B I. T. 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95 and firmed upto Rs. 95/3/6. New rupee Loan changed hands at a premium of annas ten only. Later on there was some realising.

INDIAN STEARLING LOANS.
London, Aug. 3.

3	per cent India Sterling Loan 86
3-1/2	per cent India Sterling Loans 38
3 1/2	per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 1/2
4	per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 3/8
4 1/2	per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 113 1/2
4 1/2	per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5	per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2	per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 1/2
6	per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 1/8

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.
Bombay, Aug. 1.

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 26th July 1935.

(i) Demand liabilities in India	109,93,67,000
(ii) Time liabilities in India	98,56,11,000
(iii) Cash in India	
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	29,33,41,000
(v) Advances in India	93,12,43,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	3,53,09,000
(a) Notes	4,12,44,000
(b) Rupees	52,83,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	24,62,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 2-8-35	20000	24000
Receipts yesterday 2-8-35	12000	6000
Exports to date 2-8-35	13000	27000
Stock at Ports 2-8-35	1082000	2408000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-8-35	1121000	1134000
Stock at Liverpool 2-8-35	565000	825000
Visible Supply 2-8-35	3114000	5293000
Quantity in sight 2-8-35	23000	29000
Quantity out of sight 2-8-35	30000	81000

50	Bombay Telephone	109 0
100	Indian Bleaching	116 4
100	Ind. Defd.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	495 0
1000	Port Canning	607 8
15	Scindia	12 9
30	Premier Construction	82 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1385 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82 12
5	p.c. Central India	512 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	650 0

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1935

POLICE CLASH WITH DACOITS

After Three Hours' Battle Gangsters Flee Away Leaving Injured

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 4.

A battle between dacoits and armed police is reported from village Modaj, near Ahmedabad.

It appears that while the police were pursuing a gang of dacoits which had committed several dacoits in the villages of Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, shots were exchanged between the police and the dacoits for about three hours on the outskirts of village Modaj as a result of which one of the dacoits was seriously injured while the rest fled away leaving their horses behind them.

The injured dacoit was removed to hospital.—A. P.

MYSORE MINE STRIKE ENDS

Full Complement Go Back To Work

BANGALORE Aug. 3.

Sixty per cent of the labourers of the Mysore Mine resumed work before noon to-day and the full complement attended after the recess and the strike completely ended, according to a telephone message from the Kolar Gold Fields.

The casualty figures since the commencement of the strike show two dead, seven wounded by bullets below the knee, six seriously hit and removed to hospital due to stone throwing and 24 including two police officers and two constables treated as outpatients for injuries of various descriptions.—A. P.

YOUTHS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Alleged Attempt On Life Of Dt. & Sessions Judge

CALCUTTA, August 3.

A conspiracy to make an attempt on the life of Mr. T. H. Ellis, District and Sessions Judge, Alipore, who has tried several terrorist conspiracy cases, was the charge brought against five Bengali youths who were placed, to-day before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate and remanded to custody up to August 9th.

Two other youths who were arrested yesterday, on a charge of making preparations to commit a political outrage in Calcutta were also remanded up to August 9th by the same Magistrate.

All the arrests were made yesterday near Alipore.—A.P.

FRESH LAHORE ARRESTS

For Alleged Inflammatory Speeches

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

Abdul Rehman, a student of the Law College and two other Mahomedans were arrested yesterday outside the Badshahi mosque for having made alleged inflammatory speeches in connection with the Shahidganj Gurdwara dispute.

It is stated that after the Jumma prayers in the said mosque the accused addressed a gathering on the Shahidganj mosque affair as a result of which they were taken in custody immediately.—United Press.

CONSTABLE FINED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Constable Manboh Singh of Calcutta Police was fined Rs. 80 in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Third Presidency Magistrate for assaulting a bus passenger with blows and kicks renderng him unconscious as he refused to give him a seat by his side.

The whole fine, if realised, has been ordered to be paid to the injured.—United Press.

Towards United Trade Union Movement

RIVAL GROUPS HOLD PEACE PARLEYS

The first Joint meeting of the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation commenced its sittings on Sunday morning, in the Servants of India Society Hall, Bombay, to make another attempt to bring about reconciliation between the two groups in the Labour Movement after the Nagpur split nearly six years ago.

RIVAL PARTIES MEET

The representatives from both the groups attended the meeting and took part in the discussions.

The representatives of the Trade Union Congress included Messrs R.S. Ruiker, R. A. Khedgiker, R. S. Nimbkar, V. B. Karnik, Miss Maniben Kara Charles Mascarenhas, P. L. Ghanekar, D. L. Phatak, Zulmiram Chowdhury and Somanath Lahiri.

The National Federation of Trades Union was represented by Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A., Mr. R.R. Bakhale, M.L.C. Mr. Syed Munawar M.L.C., Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel, Rao Bahadur Fule (Nagpur Textile) Messrs N.N. Menon, Marshall Fernandez and Aftab Ali.

ISSUES FOR DECISION

The joint meeting was held with Mr. N. M. Joshi in the chair and the proceedings were 'in camera.'

The most important question which evoked considerable discussion was Trade Union Unity, involving the fundamentals which originally caused the split.

The representation of the Indian workers at the International Labour Organisation at Geneva came up for consideration.

GENEVA QUESTION.

It appears Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta stressed the need for keeping in touch with the workers of the world through the organisation at Geneva. This was one of the points on which the Trade Union Congress split at Nagpur six years ago. Since then, with the organisation of the Red Trade Union Congress by the group who precipitated the split, the original T. U. C. again came under the influence of those who recognised the need for an united Trade Union movement and under the initiative of the A. I. T. U. C., efforts were made to evolve unity between the T. U. C. and the N. F. T. U., without result.

The Trade Union Congress has suggested that the question of representation at Geneva be kept open and be considered from year to year at the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Unity between the two Labour wings in the country threatens to be still a remote affair, as one or two representatives of the National Federation of Trades Union may raise issues which are not strictly to the point and which may upset all proposals for unity in the Labour ranks.

For instance a representative from Bengal has been loudly proclaiming that he would not countenance communists joining or conducting the Labour organisations or Trade Unions in the country and his proposals go so far as to disaffiliate all such unions which may have on them members who may be even suspected of communistic tendencies.

ABSURD PROPOSITION

Whatever may be the original provisions in the constitution of the National Federation of Trades Union regarding the Federation's attitude towards Communists, the present stand taken by the Bengal representative and his Bombay supporters may prove impracticable and perhaps absurd.

It is not possible to characterise any person as a Communist just now and it is stated some dictatorial attitude will have to be adopted by any organisation which may chose to disaffiliate any other body on this flimsy ground. Once such disaffiliation is made, the spirit automatically comes into being and the old state of affairs would continue.

AT WITS' END.

This important matter has been engaging the attention of the representatives of the N. F. T. U. and they have been at their wits' end to find out a workable formula.

This question is likely to wreck the whole negotiations for unity, if it is pressed before the meeting seriously. The Trade Union Congress representatives are relying on the sanity of the other representatives of the N. F. T. U. on this question.

INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION.

The third issue is about the affiliation of the united Labour Organisation in International Organisations.

Here again, the Trade Union Congress has suggested that for the present there ought not to be any affiliation to any International Organisation. The representatives of the N.F.T.U., on the other hand, are confronted with the fact that their organisation is already affiliated to the Second International.

Another important suggestion made to the joint meeting is the creation of a Unity Board, consisting of a smaller number of representatives of both the groups to bring about a stability in the Labour movement. This move has been necessitated, it is stated, by the consideration that after six years of conflict, it is too much to expect the new United Labour Organisation to work smoothly. All old issues which may call for joint action have to be settled amicably, once the principle of merging the two organisations is accepted.

These are a few of the major issues which are under active consideration.

The other economic issues touching the workers have almost always been unanimously accepted by both the groups and there was agreement on the question of Wage cuts in the textile and other industries, the repressive policy of the Government, unemployment, Health - insurance, Forty-hour week, etc.

The meeting will again be held on Sunday night.

JOKTIABAD PIT DISASTER

Bihar Governor Orders Inquiry

RANCHI, Aug. 3.

The Governor-in-Council has directed an enquiry into the causes and circumstances attending the recent Joktiabad Pit disaster in Kurhurbaree colliery, Hazaribagh District.

The enquiry will be presided over by Dr. Penman Chief Inspector of Mines, with Mr. S. L. Marwood, Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, and Mr. J. Mackie, Agent, the Eastern Coal Company as assessors.

The latest casualty report received gives the total as 76 were persons severely burnt, 59 died three are in critical condition and 14 progressing, besides six who received minor injuries.—A. P.

16 BUTCHERS BAILED OUT

Month's Time Allowed To Pay Up Income-Tax

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.

Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, released 16 butchers on bail yesterday who were arrested for refusal to pay income-tax. The learned Magistrate allowed one month's time to the defauters for the payment of the income-tax.

It may be recalled that the butchers of Delhi went on strike about a week ago against the arrest of several butchers. It is expected they will resume work from to-day.—United Press.

TRIBAL SHOOTING IN FRONTIER

No Casualties Occur As Action Was Meant To Be Demonstration

PESHAWAR, July 31.

A tribal group, consisting of 600 riflemen accompanied by 200 spectators fired on Monday from long range on a party repairing the Gandab Road in Mohmand country.

No casualty occurred, as apparently, this tribal action was meant as a demonstration.

The Kassadars supported by the Frontier constabulary, reconnoitered the area on Tuesday and found that the tribesmen had withdrawn and no further opposition was encountered. The tribesmen who fired were the Issakhel and Burhankhel accompanied by some Mullahs.

The Gandab Road was constructed in 1933, and is guarded by the Mohmand Khassadars. It is stated that the tribesmen approached the Haji of Turangzai for help, but the Haji rejected their overture, and the tribal leaders are doing their best to restrain younger men.

The reason why the Haji rejected the overture may be that the Gandab Road is like a dagger pointed at him, and he fears that if he participated in anti-Government activity in this area, the road might be extended to a point where his own shrine is situate, and his influence would then wane.—A. P.

BABY KILLERS TERRORISE VILLAGE

Strange Animals That Rob Mothers Of Little Ones At Night

MADHUBANI, Aug. 3.

Depredations of some strange animals, about the size of country dogs, carrying little babies from the arms of their mothers and devouring them in solitary places are reported here from several villages within the jurisdiction of Benipatti P. S.

It is said that these creatures which make themselves scarce during the day time and fight shy of grown-up human beings, roam about villages at the dead of night, visit those homes where hardly one-year old babies are found, and take them unawares from the embraces of their sleeping mothers. When a search is made next morning as to the whereabouts of these lost children, only their skeletons and broken bones are discovered in neighbouring brakes and bushes. Attempts have been made to capture these unknown "denizens of the forest" but they are ever off the scent.—United Press.

NIZAM AND ALIGARH

Rumoured Acceptance Of Chancellorship

From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH, Aug. 2.

Rumour is going round the Muslim University that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad will shortly accept the Chancellorship of the University. It will be recalled that following the reinstatement of Doctor Ziauddin as the Vice-Chancellor, the Nawab of Bhopal had resigned from the Chancellorship and inspite of several requests refused to reconsider the decision.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhawalpur is being mentioned as a candidate for Pro-Chancellorship.

"The Sower of Tares"—after Millais' picture

The Moral Challenge Of India To Britain

ANDREWS READS CHAPTERS FROM HIS FORTHCOMING BOOK

Any Appeal To Force Or Race Supremacy Is Bound To Lead To Disaster, He Warns

SHANTINIKETAN, August 2.

Rev. C.F. Andrews concluded reading some chapters of his forthcoming book "India and Britain: A Moral Challenge," to the teachers and senior students of Vishwa Bharati.

Before beginning his readings, Rev. Andrews stated that the form of dialogue which made the book more interesting had been specially chosen in order to express the different points of view which the moral challenge of India to Britain provoked. The main conclusion reached by the argument was that nothing less than entire freedom and independence of choice would satisfy the new generation of men and women in India, which was now rapidly coming into power. No half-measures with safeguards and reservations could ever win their approval, and any appeal to force or race-supremacy was bound to lead to disaster.

ARGUMENT OF FORCE.

The first chapter contained extracts from Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast on India with its insulting statement that India was Britain's possession, which had been conquered by the sword and must be retained by the sword. This chapter, Rev. Andrews called the "Argument of Force."

Another chapter called "Tagore's Appeal" follows, in which the author in a striking manner contrasts the restrained but severe language of Tagore with the bombastic outburst of Mr. Winston Churchill.

ANDREWS' PROGRAMME.

Rev. Andrews stated at the end of his reading that he had received permission from his publisher to release certain passages from his book for the Press, before its publication. He also stated that he intended to spend the period of six months from October 1935 to April 1936 at Cambridge in order to keep in touch with the University students for whom his book was specially written. He was likely to return to England via Geneva and after a stay in London to take up his residence at his old University of Cambridge.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

Andhra Association's Representatives

MASULIPATAM, Aug. 3.

The Working Committee of the Andhra Journalists' Association met in the Town Hall under the presidentship of Mr. M. Seshachalam, and elected Messrs. M. Seshachalam, P. V. Narayana and S. V. Subbarao as delegates to the All-India Journalists' Conference to be held at Calcutta.

The meeting protested against the recent enhancement of rates for Press Telegrams.

Mr. L. Gokarneswararao, of Gudivada, was authorised to organise district branches of the Association.—United Press.

Split In Justice Party

(From Our Correspondent.)

Madras, July 31.

Splits seem to have occurred in the Justice Ranks. Some of their own Partymen are against the bifurcations of District Boards, and other administrative measures followed by the Chief Minister. When they will fall out is only to be seen. The forthcoming session of the Legislative Council is likely to bring these differences in greater relief. So far I understand about four members have applied to the Council President to have their seats fixed in the independent block.

TRADE UNIONISTS ACQUITTED

Police Charge Fails In Appeal

JAMALPUR, Aug. 3.

Mr. Karu Lall, Secretary, Railwaymen's Union, Jamalpur and his assistant, Mr. Rao were convicted to a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a month by Mr. A. Quayum, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Monghyr, under Section 32, Police Act, for taking out a procession without a licence, have been acquitted, on appeal, by Mohammed Hai, Deputy Magistrate, Monghyr.—United Press.

CONVICTION FOR BREACH OF SARDA ACT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.

Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, convicted L. Jangali Mal and his priest Kanhya Lal under the Child Marriage Restraint Act and sentenced them respectively to pay fines of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that the first accused married his minor daughter Jaswanti to a fourteen-year old boy named Kesari Mal. The second accused also helped in the celebration of the marriage. Earlier the Sarda Act Defence Committee, the complainant in the case, withdrew the case against L. Gokal Chand, a millionaire jeweller of Delhi who is the guardian of the boy.—United Press.

FREIGHT WAR IN KARACHI?

Flutter In Coastal Shipping Circles

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

There is a slight flutter in coastal shipping circles on reports that a freight war is imminent in Karachi.

It is widely rumoured that a merchant who deals in grains, particularly wheat, has huge quantities of cargo to hit regularly. Their haulage was hitherto entrusted to the "conference liners", which including the major steamship companies engaged in the coastal traffic.

It is stated that he had been asking for some concessions but failing to obtain these, he hit upon the idea of chartering his own steamer, which is expected at Karachi very shortly.

If this idea materialises, it is foreshadowed that he will have major portion of the necessary freight consisting of his own goods, and for the remaining, he will offer exceptionally favourable terms. The "conference liners" and others in agreement with them cannot enhance or reduce the freight without previous consultation and it is feared it will create a difficult position for them.

The new vessel will ply between Karachi and Calcutta where the merchant does considerable business.—A.P.

Relief For Cochin Agricultural Debtors

ERNAKULAM, Aug. 3.

Temporary relief to agricultural debtors is granted by a proclamation issued by His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

It is laid down that for six months no step shall be taken in any of the civil courts in Cochin for the recovery of any money due under any decree against an agriculturist for money alone or for money charged on immovable property.—United Press.

JUMNA'S SUDDEN RISE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.

Due to heavy rain the Jumna has considerably risen. News has also been received of heavy rain in the hills and that has also contributed to the sudden rise.

Another heavy rain, it is apprehended, may create danger of flood.—United Press.

RUSSIAN OIL IN MADRAS PORT

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

A shipment of 3,000 tons of petrol and 3,500 tons of Diesel oil per s.s. "British Light" has arrived at the Madras harbour from the Russian Oil Products Ltd.

This, it is statd, is the first shipment of Madras, while 8 shipments amounting in the aggregate to 40,000 tons of both petrol and Diesel oil have been made to Bombay.—United Press.

DHARWAR MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

(From Our Own Correspondent).

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

Mr. A. F. I. Pathan, a prominent pleader in this district, was elected president of the Dharwar Municipal Borough at its first meeting held last evening in the Municipal Hall.

As this year's election was a sensational one.

Messrs. Pathan and Jog, M.L.C. were proposed for the Chair. The voting was by ballot.

Sixteen councillors voted for Mr. Pathan and his rival Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C. secured the remaining fourteen votes.

A POPULAR PRESIDENT.

Mr. Pathan was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council for several years and he was also President of the Dharwar Municipal Borough for three years. He is popular among all the communities and his candidature was supported by Hindus, Parsis, Christians and the "Depressed" Classes. Great hopes are entertained by the Dharwar citizens on his election to the presidential office.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.